

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON  
FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

Twenty-Two  
Pages

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

## CHINESE CABINET DENIES APPROVING OPIUM MONOPOLY

Storm of Protest Against Acceptance of Japanese Plan Prompts Ministry to Issue Denial

By Special Cable

PEKING, April 18.—The news that the Cabinet had accepted the Japanese opium monopoly proposal roused a storm of protest among guilds, newspapers, public bodies and members of Parliament. As a result, the Cabinet today issued a formal denial that the scheme ever was considered, also declaring unequivocally that the Government will not legalize the opium traffic or establish an opium monopoly in future. It announced that it had discharged the Cabinet secretary, who had accepted the Japanese memorandum and submitted it to the Premier.

Mr. Maruo, the Japanese who submitted the proposal, is a small Dairen business man. In an interview he declared he was acting entirely on his own initiative, and had only put forward a suggestion embodying Sir Francis Aglen's monopoly idea. He said he expected the consortium to provide advance cash and a further loan, but admitted he had not consulted any consortium representative.

If the consortium is willing to offer the loan, Mr. Maruo thought he might be able to raise the money among his friends. He declared he had seen no Government official before or since he submitted his memorandum.

So confused and contradictory are the statements that it is believed Mr. Maruo is either seeking notoriety or is the tool of some important financial group.

The financial condition of the Government is desperate, since its failure to pay the Japanese telegraph loan of \$20,000,000, which expires on April 30, gives Japan the right to control all the telegraph properties.

**ADLOW MEASURE  
ORDERED BY HOUSE  
TO THIRD READING**

Without debate, the Massachusetts House of Representatives today ordered to a third reading the Adlow bill for referendum to the voters in 1924 the question of the Eighteenth Amendment and its enforcement. A motion made by Benjamin F. White Jr., Representative from Westport, that the bill be referred to the next annual session was rejected on the understanding that debate of the question will occur when the bill comes up for a further reading.

**SILK MILLS STRIKE  
REPORTED EXTENDING**

MANCHESTER, Conn., April 18.—The strike at the Cheney Brothers silk mills here was extended today by a walkout of employees in the spinning department, numbering about 300. In what is known as the dressing department there were conferences of employees with officials of the company, after which about 25 men left their work. Those remaining in the dressing department were said to number more than 600. The additions to the ranks of the strikers today brought the total to approximately 1500.

The strike, which began Monday in the silk weaving department, was said to be a protest against the "credit rating" system of the company. A committee representing the spinning department was named today to confer with committees from the silk and velvet weaving departments.

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## London May Get Bar Convention

England's Law Society Proposes American Session Abroad

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, April 18.—Feasibility of holding the 1924 convention of the American Bar Association in London, England, is now being investigated by a special committee of the association. It is reported in the American Bar Association Journal for April.

Correspondence between John W. Davis, president of the American Bar Association, and former Ambassador to Great Britain, and leading representatives of the English bar, is published in the current journal. The first letter contains an invitation on behalf of the bar and the law society of England to be submitted to the coming convention of the American Bar Association.

To this, Mr. Davis replied expressing his pleasure at the receipt of the invitation, "and the evidence which gives of the community of interest and feeling that exists between the profession in the two countries." He said the executive committee of the bar association would at once begin to canvass the practical aspects of the situation. Douglass McGarel Hogg, the English Attorney-General, replied, expressing the hope this would result favorably.

## FRANCO-GERMAN ENTENTE SCOUTED

Paris Newspaper Says It Would Mean French Absorption—German Ability to Pay

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON  
By Special Cable

PARIS, April 18.—It is thought that Gustav Stresemann, leader of the German People's Party, carries peace prospects further than Baron von Rosenberg, Foreign Minister, although there is adopted here a waiting attitude, indifferent to all German manifestations of hostility or conciliation. Once more insistence is laid on the alleged January offer. No written communication which could be repeated was ever made to the Allies. Had it been put forward, it must have been examined. It is true that the problem of reparations whether to be solved by Germany is to be raised is even more important, and there are some Frenchmen who are very pessimistic.

L'Œuvre calls attention to the tendency in some quarters in France to believe that Germany cannot pay not now, but in the future. The doctrines of the extreme right are thus summed up:

1. The Allies must not make known their conditions; it is for Germany to take the first step.
2. Whatever Germany says will only be meant to deceive, and will be worth nothing.

**GERMAN INABILITY TO PAY**

3. In fact Germany cannot pay since it has used its foreign currencies and emitted an astronomical number of paper marks, and the budget has a deficit of \$7,000,000,000.

4. Since Germany is to be expected, it is useless to elaborate a reparations plan and to fix the German debt at a reasonable figure.

5. In these conditions the course open to us is to raise all reduction of the German debt, and to demand the execution of the schedule of payments, namely, \$132,000,000,000 gold marks.

L'Œuvre adds that the logical conclusion of this reasoning is that since France means to remain in the Ruhr until paid, and since Germany cannot pay, France will not leave the Ruhr. The only newspaper in which such a theme is definitely espoused is the democratic *La Nouvelle*, which does indeed believe that, since all the talk of reparations is nonsense, and France will obtain no more under one scheme than under another, France is therefore entitled to pay itself by seizing the Ruhr in perpetuity. The paper is of little importance, but often an extremist viewpoint serves a useful purpose.

**PREPARATION OF NEW PLAN**

Raymond Poincaré, the French Premier, on Sunday denounced this kind of reasoning in scathing terms, and the French Government certainly has no such views. This is also shown by the fact that a new reparations plan is now being prepared by Franco-German experts. It is not true that Germany's capacity of payment is reduced to nothing. These \$7,000,000,000 paper marks of a deficit are deceptive. Its, namely, is fictitious, but its wealth is real. There is a plenty of solid riches which will guarantee international loans, the moment there is a settlement between the Allies and Germany. There are plenty of lenders who only await the fitting hour. Ultimately the flood of paper money will doubtless be swept away and a fresh currency introduced.

Portinari deals severely with Herr Stresemann. The idea of limiting the reparations to France is regarded as an artful design of dividing the Allies, and if once there was only a question of France, the debt would be reduced to 10,000,000,000 or 15,000,000,000.

**FRANCO-GERMAN ENTENTE**

Further, the idea of a Franco-German economic entente arouses the anger of *L'Echo de Paris*, which calls it "gradual absorption of France in the economic system" of Germany.

There is certainly some danger of this in a Franco-German co-operation, but it is for France to frame the terms which will prevent Germany being the predominant partner. "In other words," the newspaper continues, "the

## CHESTER OIL CASE ROUSES PROTEST BY J. W. GERARD

State Department Receives Protest Charging America With "Cashing In on Victims"

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 18.—A protest against such portions of the Chester concession project in Turkey as touch Armenian territory and a denunciation of the American demand for an opportunity to exploit the expropriated estate of the victims of our policy and to cash in on their misfortunes are made by James W. Gerard, formerly United States Ambassador to Germany, and now chairman of the American Committee for the Independence of Armenia, in a letter to Charles E. Hughes, Secretary of State, and made public here today.

The letter to Secretary Hughes reads as follows:

Mr. Secretary:—On behalf of the American Committee for the Independence of Armenia, I have the honor to protest against those parts of the Chester project which touch Armenian territory, and a denunciation of the American demand for an opportunity to exploit the expropriated estate of the victims of our policy and to cash in on their misfortunes.

Oil Exploitation is Alm

I have before me a full copy of the Chester contract, dated 1919, and a summary of the revised contract. The contract provides for the construction of railways to run through the Armenian provinces of Erzerum, Van and Bitlis, and the exploitation of all the mineral resources within 20 miles on each side of the proposed railway. Of the 21 known varieties of mineral resources within those provinces, the oil deposits are reputed to be the most considerable and, according to some authorities, they are more valuable than those of Mosul. Quite obviously, the exploitation of these oil deposits is the principal aim of the concessionary company, and the reason for the rejection by the Senate of the Armenian mandate on May 24, 1920, and of a substitute measure proposed on the same day by Senator Hitchcock, to make a loan of \$50,000,000 to Armenia, to be administered by an American committee, was that Armenia was a barren country.

By a letter to the President, dated Nov. 8, 1922, I set forth the moral and legal grounds upon which rested America's responsibility for the plight of Armenia, and asked him to fulfil some of the pledges which he himself had made. In reply, he said that "Everything which may be done will be done in seeking to protect the Armenian people and preserve to them the rights which the Sèvres Treaty undertook to bestow."

Turks Laud Americans

But our representatives at Lausanne failed to do anything of a serious character toward the fulfillment of the President's promise. They contented themselves with the impression that they might speak, in a perfidious way, for the Armenians. They did speak, "unofficially" and "in principle" in favor of assigning a "refugee" to the Armenians. The Turkish press of Constantinople and the American press of Lausanne, with whom they rendered the Turks at Lausanne, their services included, no doubt, the part which they played toward the burial of the Armenian case.

And now we demand an opportunity to exploit the expropriated estate of the victims of our policy. We will not discharge our obligations to them because they cannot enforce them; we will not assume any responsibility for them, but we will cash in on their misfortunes.

I have advised the delegation of the Armenian Republic, whose President signed the new Treaty for Armenia, that non-ratification and proposed abrogation of that treaty by the Powers under it would not affect the rights of Armenia under it.

(Signed) JAMES W. GERARD.

The letterhead of the American Committee for the Independence of Armenia, giving the personnel of the executive committee, shows that the name Henry Cabot Lodge (R.), Senator from Massachusetts, has been stricken off. The other members of the executive committee, besides Mr. Gerard, are Alton B. Parker, Elihu Root, John Sharp Williams, Alfred E. Smith, Charles W. Eliot, Oscar S. Straus, John Grier Hibben and Cleveland H. Dodge.

**TWO STATES FROWN  
ON EUGENICS LAWS**

MADISON, Wis., April 18 (Special)—After eight years' trial the Wisconsin eugenics marriage law seems, by the first test vote in the State Senate last night, to be facing repeal.

The Spoor repeal bill, which has passed the Assembly, was advanced in the Senate by a majority favor repeal of this law requiring an austral-nuptial physical examination of men before issuance of a marriage certificate.

Friends of the law last night blocked a move to suspend the rules and place it on final passage. It is scheduled to come up for such action tomorrow.

**SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., April 18 (Special)—Defeat of a eugenics bill, an assembly measure in the State Legislature was accomplished in record time yesterday when the assembly's public health and quarantine committee tabled the bill after 10 minutes discussion.**

Dr. Ernest Dozier, assemblyman and chairman of the committee opposed the bill as did organizations appearing before the committee.

**HOME MISSIONS AID OFFERED**

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 18.—A "used car" market report designed to give automobile dealers, as well as the general public, a clear picture of the used car trade situation is to be issued by the Automobile Manufacturers Association from now on. Dealers reporting 98 per cent of the volume of business here have agreed to report their sales on used cars.

**SOCIETY HONORS JOHN DREW**

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 17.—The Pennsylvania Society gave a luncheon at the Waldorf Astoria here today to John Drew, in commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of his first appearance on the stage.

Charles M. Schwab, president of the society, was on the program

## MASONS WELCOME GRAND MASTER OF ORIENT OF ITALY

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 18.—Masons of Italian, as well as other lodges, paid their respects today to Domizio Torrigiani, Grand Master of the Masonic Grand Orient of Italy, who arrived in America to attend the meetings of the fraternal organization in the United States next May.

All day the eminent Italian, thrice

legate of Ernesto Nathan, three

times

blew up one boat, killing one master and 24 men and capsized the other boat."

They also include that of the steamer, Belgian Prince, torpedoed on July 31, 1917. Here the report says: "The lifeboats were destroyed with an ax. The submarine submerged with the steamer's survivors on deck, mostly without lifebelts." Also that of the schooner, William, sunk on September 11, 1917, by a U-boat which "afterwards fired on the crew with shrapnel, wounding one man."

## SERVICE CHARGE TO BE ABOLISHED

### Three Light Companies Announce Flat Rate Project

Agreement to abolish the service charge and re-establish a flat rate for gas and electricity was announced today at a hearing before the Massachusetts Department of Public Utilities by counsel for the Malden and Melrose Gas Light Company, the Malden Electric Company and the Suburban Gas and Electric Company.

The question has been at issue before the department for nearly two years. The approval of the service charge, which is a fixed levy on the consumer irrespective of the quantity of the commodity used, was given in the case of the three companies involved nearly one year ago. It was followed by petitions from citizens for abolition on the ground that it represents an increase in price, particularly to the small consumer.

Under the new proposal from the companies, the flat rate would be 15 cents per hundred for the first 1400 feet of gas consumed and 12 1/2 cents per hundred after that. The present rate, including the levy of the service charge, is 12 1/2 cents. The electric rates would be 10 1/2 cents for the first 15 kilowatt hours and after that eight cents. The present rate is nine cents per kilowatt hour with the charge.

The proposal has been accepted by the city solicitors of Malden, Everett, Melrose and Melrose. It must be accepted by all of the petitioners in the case and there are indications that many of the citizens interested are not satisfied with the flat rate established. The hearing was adjourned for one week pending settlement.

**BISHOP TUTTLE HAS PASSED AWAY**  
ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 18.—Bishop Daniel Sylvester Tuttle, head of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of Missouri and senior bishop of the church in the United States, passed away yesterday at his home here.

### EVENTS TONIGHT

Vice-President Coolidge speaks at Old North Church in commemoration of the 14th anniversary of hanging the Paul Revere lantern.

United Spanish War Veterans, Massachusetts Department, Assembly, State Armory, Cambridge, evening.

Exhibition of costume of annual all-university show, "My Juliet," Boston Opera House, 8.

Massachusetts Institute of Technology, "Grand Circus and Athletic Carnival," Walker Memorial Building, Technology, evening.

Bethel Y. W. C. A.: French Club entertainment, 40 Berkeley Street, 8.

Roxbury Masonic Club: Performance of "The Island of Dr. Moreau," High and Hall, Roxbury, 8.

Free organ recital by John Herman Losong, Park Street Church, Boston, 8.

Boston Club: Circus, this night, 8.

Fabian Society: Meeting, 88 Anderson Street, 6.

New Atlantic Associates: Sugaring off party, Beacon Hall, Coolidge Corner, evening.

Motor Repair Unit, 101, 26th Division, Train, Q. M. C., Massachusetts National Guard: Drill, State Armory, Chelsea, evening.

Holiday Club of Boston: Lecture, "The History of Game and Fish in This Country," 8:30.

Massachusetts Selective Service, Official Annual meeting, Boston City Club, 6:30.

Old Belfry Club of Lexington: Patriots Day entertainment, one hour.

Massachusetts Automobile Operators Association: Annual entertainment, Boston Arms.

Mount Lodge, A. F. & A. M.: Performance of "The Love Cure," Central Square Theater, Cambridge, 8.

English High School, 1928 Annual Banquet, Hotel Westminster, 6:30.

Simmons College Endowment Fund: Benefit entertainment by Arlington alumnae, Robbin Memorial Town Hall, Arlington.

Credit Men's Mutual Association: Meeting, American House, 7.

Elks Club: Dinner, American House, 7.

Cambria Club: Ladies' night, Young's Hotel, 7.

Theaters:

Colonial—Musical in "Minnie an' Ma," 8:10.

Copley—"Diseasell," 8:10.

Hollis—"Lightnin'," 8:15.

Keith—"Vanderbilts," 8:15.

Macbeth—"Rehearsal of 1928," 8.

Plymouth—"Just Married," 8:15.

Selwyn—"The Fool," 8:10.

St. Olaf—"When We Were Twenty-One," 8:15.

Shubert—Al Jolson, 8:15.

Shubert—"Six Cylinder Love," 8:15.

Wilber—"To the Ladies," 8:30.

**TOMORROW'S EVENTS**

Brookline Bird Club: Trip to Ipswich and Plum Island.

Field and Forest Club: Spend day at Lake Ponquogue, Saugus.

Women's Educational and Industrial Union: Public exhibition of a model kitchen, 100 Washington, 10:15.

Daughters of Vermont: Meeting, Hotel Vendome, 2.

**RADIO PROGRAM FEATURES**

Tonight:

WGI (Medford Hillsdale)—5:30, weather forecast.

WEAF (New York)—5:30, "Farm Bureau Movement," by Enos Lee, president New York State Federation of Farm Bureaus.

WEAF (New York)—5:30, by Mr. E. B. Wheeler, general counsel of Anti-Saloon League, and Ransom H. Gillett, general counsel of the American Anti-Saloon League.

Against the Prohibition Amendment 5:30, piano recital.

KDKA (Pittsburgh)—6:15, orchestra.

7, current events, 8, business ad-

dresses, 8:30, orchestra concert.

WEAF (New York)—6, music, 8:30, 10:30, instrumentals, 8:30, 10:30, Arlington time signals and weather forecast, 10:30, musical program.

WEAF (New York)—4, Marshall Field Choral Society concert, 8:30, radio talk.

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## MYSTERY VEILS FAILURE TO ORDER NAVY RUM PICKET

(Continued from Page 1)

American authorities would be able to go beyond the three-mile limit to search foreign ships suspected of being a party to the rum run. Confirmation was given here to reports from London that the proposal under consideration is to effect a treaty between these countries, containing reciprocal provisions authorizing search and seizure beyond the three-mile limit.

The prohibition enforcement authorities contend that the task of stopping the smuggling would be notably minimized if they could go out, say 12 miles, in coining the sea for bootleggers. Under the present conditions foreign vessels take a position just outside the three-mile limit and small boats come out to relieve them of their illicit wares.

While the British Government has manifested a desire to meet wherever possible representations from the United States regarding the prevention of liquor smuggling, the British Government evidences a reluctance to establishing a new order in admiralty law, which the proposed treaty would entail.

## PORT ADVANTAGES TOLD MIDDLE WEST

### Cunard Manager Depicts Boston as Atlantic Gateway

In an effort to encourage transatlantic passenger travel through the port of Boston, Charles C. Dasey, New England passenger manager at Boston of the Cunard-Anchor Lines, has just completed a two-week tour of the middle west, returning to Boston today. Mr. Dasey, in an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, said that he found a sizable passenger business developing, and many planning European trips this summer. He said:

People in the west read pessimistic reports of the condition of the port of Boston, its trade, lack of ships, etc. I tried to refute these erroneous impressions, outlining the advantages of Boston as a terminal, particularly as a port of call, for vessels engaged in expeditious handling of ships at Boston, regular and frequent steamer sailings, etc.

Boston is fortunate in being served this season by the 20,000-ton liners Sibyl, Leda, and Samson, all built since the close of the war and representing the last word in marine construction. They will ply in the Boston-Queenstown-Liverpool service. Other ports, with a Queenstown-Liverpool service maintained regularly by rail, have excellent boats, but these are not as fortunate as Boston which has the cream of the Liverpool fleet.

Steamship rates from Boston in many cases average 10 per cent lower for the same character of accommodations as prevail as similar steamers at other United States and Atlantic ports. With all these advantages it would be worth while to the port of Boston if emphasis could be given to it as a gateway for ocean travel instead of so much being said about New England as a tourist resort. New England is a good tourist port, but Boston is the leading port and should be so impressed upon all in order that the business of the port as a whole might be benefited.

### PROPOSED CUP RACER LAUNCHED AT ESSEX

ESSEX, Mass., April 17.—The boat with which Gloucester hopes next fall to lift the international fishing vessel championship cup now held by the Canadian schooner Bluenose was launched here yesterday and was named Columbia. The launching was from the yards of Arthur D. Story.

The Columbia's skipper will be Capt. Alden Geale. The vessel will be fitted out for Gloucester to be fitted out for the fisherfolk. It is expected to have her at sea by the end of the month, as required in the regulations governing the cup.

## CHAMBER REQUESTS REPEAL OF COAL TAX

Repeal of the tonnage tax, levied by the State of Pennsylvania on anthracite mined within its borders is asked by Frederic S. Snyder, president of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, in letters to Gifford Pinchot, Governor of Pennsylvania, and the members of the State Senate. In the letter Mr. Snyder points out that the tax, one of four levies made on the coal shipped to Massachusetts, costs New England more than \$1,500,000 a year, and asserts that the people of Massachusetts "generally believe that any tax by a State assessed upon its natural resources as against other states is morally indefensible."

### WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and vicinity: Fair tonight and Thursday; not much change in temperature.

Southern New England: Mostly cloudy tonight; Thursday fair; continued cool; moderate to fresh shifting winds; becoming northerly.

Northern New England: Unsettled tonight; probably light local snows; Thursday: moderate change in temperature; moderate shifting winds; fresh weather.

### Weather Outlook

The indications are for generally fair weather Friday, and Saturday in the states east of the Mississippi River, and cool weather Wednesday and Thursday in the Atlantic States will be followed by rising temperature Thursday and Friday.

### Official Temperatures

(8 a. m., Standard time, 75th meridian)

Albany	58	Kansas City	48
Atlantic City	44	Memphis	48
Baltimore	54	Montgomery	34
Buffalo	54	Montreal	44
Calgary	40	New Orleans	56
Charleston	50	New York	35
Chicago	48	Philadelphia	38
Denver	48	Pittsburgh	38
Des Moines	40	Portland, Me.	38
Florida	80	Portland, Ore.	50
Galveston	54	San Francisco	50
Hatteras	54	St. Louis	44

(Source: U. S. Weather Bureau)

REPEAL OF COAL TAX

## THIRD PARTY INTERVENTION MAY BE ESSENTIAL IN RUHR

Occupation Must Be Solved on an International Basis—Prolonged Franco-German Conflict Believed Inevitable

By CRAWFORD PRICE  
Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, April 6.—Although various avenues are constantly being exploited with a view to the discovery of some way out of the political impasse created by the French occupation of the Ruhr, it is obvious that essentially, though not of course in point of time, Europe is as far from a solution of its chief problem as ever. The situation may best be likened to a great industrial strike, in which both sides are adhering to the strict letter of their attitude, and believe themselves to be in a position to continue the struggle for an indefinite period. In such cases, intervention is apt to defeat its purpose, and experience shows it to be necessary for interested third parties to stand by until one or both of the combatants find their resources attenuated and reach the conclusion that their interests can best be served by a more or less satisfactory compromise.

In the Ruhr today, we find that the conflict has not developed strictly along the lines anticipated by those in sympathy with French policy. M. Poincaré has been compelled to admit that from the economic point of view the occupation has been a failure, and the extent to which French plans have been upset is clearly indicated by the plethora of the expedients which have been launched by French publicists, with a view to overcoming the unforeseen difficulties which have arisen.

On the other hand, German resistance has been much stronger than was anticipated, and the present indications are that it will be successfully continued for some time to come.

### Prolonged Resistance Probable

In some respects, in fact, the Germans are fighting France today as they fought the economic blockade established by the Allied Powers during the Great War, and there is some reason to believe that they will not hesitate to impoverish themselves physically as well as financially before they contemplate surrender. This offers the possibility of prolonged resistance, but it must be clear to all students of the situation, Germans included, that, in a conflict of this description, provided the French are equally obdurate, they will finally succeed in wearing down the resistance of their opponents.

The possibility of a prolonged struggle, during the course of which the state of Europe would steadily sink from bad to worse, is in itself sufficient warrant that search after tentative solutions which are being conducted with considerable activity in many quarters, and in this connection it is only natural that seekers after peace should desire to ascertain the precise objects which lie at the back of the French attitude. When M. Poincaré reiterates that France is merely seeking reparations, he utters but a half-truth, for it is obvious that his policy is seriously weakening Germany's ability to pay, and he himself has admitted economic failure.

### Claim for Military Security

The claim that military security is the ambition is more logical, yet, even in this respect, no statesman can be blind to the fact that the smoldering embers of revenge have been fanned to a flame in every German heart; that in the course of a few years the population of Germany will entirely outdistance that of France; and that there are in sight political combinations which would negative even the value of that strategic and administrative possession of the Rhine frontier which the leaders of the French army, with Marshal Foch at their head, regard as their only safeguard against invasion. The French Premier indignant denier that he had anything in the nature of annexation in mind. But the fact remains that although the Brussels Conference postulated a gradual withdrawal from the Ruhr in proportion as reparations claims were made by Germany, M. Poincaré has now declared his country's intention to remain in Essen until the last pfennig has been paid.

The acceptance of this declaration would mean the virtual annexation of the Ruhr by France and its occupation of the territory for an indefinite period. Today it is in possession, and its refusal of the policy of disarmament has made it for the time being, and perhaps for many years to come, the military dictator of Europe. If therefore it refuses to agree to a reduction of the German reparations indemnity from the established figure of £6,600,000,000, it would in reality set up a claim to remain in German territory indefinitely, because no one believes that Germany, with its resources thus despoiled, would ever be able to effect a total settlement.

### Problem Is International

So far as its present developments are concerned, the situation must be regarded in this somewhat unsatisfactory light, and it is unlikely that any

the allied commission. Its disappearance may have a considerable political consequence.

### Gustave Stresemann's Speech Contributes Little to Solution

By Special Cable

BERLIN, April 18.—The much-anticipated speech of Gustav Stresemann, leader of the German industrialists, delivered yesterday afternoon in the Reichstag, failed to live up to the expectations attached to it, since like Baron von Rosenberg, the Foreign Minister's speech the day before, it contributed nothing toward the solution of the Ruhr problem. A prominent parliamentarian said to The Christian Science Monitor correspondent concerning Herr Stresemann's speech: "I wish I knew what he meant." These words best characterize the address of the People's Party leader. The much discussed "offer," which it was believed Herr Stresemann would make was in reality no offer at all.

This is what he said in substance. It is impossible to limit the question of reparations by naming the sum. On the other hand, Germany cannot continue passive resistance until the international expert commission has arrived at a decision concerning its ability to pay. The German Paris offer last January consisted of two parts: the first, a fixed sum of 20,000,000 gold marks, dependent upon an international bank credit; second, two conditional payments of 5,000,000,000 each dependent upon the development of Germany's ability to pay. Herr Stresemann then added that similar arrangement could be made now. The sum of 20,000,000,000 would be guaranteed, while the international expert commission named the additional payments to be made by Germany.

Baron Werner von Rheinbaben—known as the right-hand man of Herr Stresemann—gave the Monitor correspondent the following explanation of Herr Stresemann's "offer." "We have got to set the ball rolling. We have got to prepare the ground for the re-establishment of Germany's production and we have got to induce the French to evacuate the Ruhr district. This can be done best by offering a sum of money. It is believed that the very utmost Germany could guarantee at the present moment to any international banking consortium would be 20,000,000,000 gold marks.

"It is then up to the international expert commission to fix the sum Germany has to pay in addition to that, according to its ability to pay. This can be more or perhaps less than the 10,000,000,000 promised in addition to the 20,000,000,000 in January." Baron von Rheinbaben believes that France must first evacuate the Ruhr before the international bankers would consent to loan Germany any money, and that, in fact, it is its guarantee which is required. It is interesting to note that whereas Germany offered in January 30,000,000,000, it now has climbed down to 20,000,000,000 as the maximum amount it is willing to guarantee voluntarily.

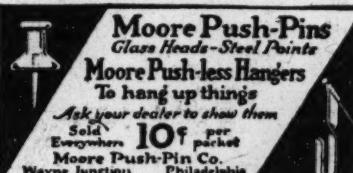
### YALE PROMOTIONS MADE

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 18.—Promotions in the Yale faculty were announced by the university secretary today as follows: Adolph Knopf, associate professor of physical geology and petrology, to be professor; George E. Nichols '04, assistant professor of botany, to be associate professor; Charlton D. Nichols, assistant professor of physics; W. T. Vining, instructor in physics and H. Leroy Baumgartner, instructor in the theory of music, to be assistant professors.

### GAS PRICE IS REDUCED

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 18 (Special)—The Providence Gas Company has filed with the Public Utilities Commission a new schedule of rates providing for a reduction of 5 cents per 1000 cubic feet. The reduction was explained as a saving of \$120,000 per year among consumers. A statement by the company says that this is the third reduction in 11 months and that the reductions are saving to consumers aggregating \$450,000 per year.

**BOYS TO RAISE BEANS**  
NORWAY, Me., April 18 (Special)—In addition to their regular field work, a number of boys attending the agricultural college at the Norway High School will raise beans this summer for a canning factory at South Paris. Each member of the class will work an independent plot and be responsible for the planting, care and harvesting.



### Scotch Tweeds and Scott's Spring Suits

QUALITY may of itself be a relative value—but when you have genuine Scotch Woolen assurance and Scott's Tailoring prestige you are face to face with the double important idea of potential Quality.

Persuasive patterns in mixtures, stripes and vari-colored decorations as typical Scottish as a Highland bagpipe.

The trade-mark on the fabric and label in the inside coat pocket indicates their origin and purity.

Our own importations and

Priced \$50 to \$75  
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## MOUNT HOLYOKE COLLEGE COMMUNITY HOLDS ELECTION

SOUTH HADLEY, Mass., April 18 (Special)—Officers for the next college year have just been elected by the Mount Holyoke College Community, the student government organization. The election was held under the proportional representation system and the new officers will be as follows:

Chairman of community, Gertrude Brown, Hanover, N. H.; vice-chairman of community, Ruth Perry, East Hart-

ford, Conn.; secretary of community, Ellen Hurhurt, Honover, N. H.; treasurer of community, Bernice MacLean, Waterbury, Conn.

Chairman of judicial board, Rezia Rowley, Gary, Ind.; senior member of judicial board, Margaret Bryant, Akron, O.; junior member of judicial board, Mary Sheldon, Bloomfield, N. J.; sophomore member of judicial board, Eleanor Rasmussen, Reading, Mass.; faculty member of judicial board, Miss M. Drusilla Plaster, assistant professor of zoology; Dr. Mary Gilmore Williams, professor of Greek language and literature.

Junior member of nominating committee, Dorothy Pyle West Grove, Pa.; sophomore members of nominating committee, Janet Clark, Cambridge, Mass.; Eleanor Laing, New Rochelle, N. Y.; faculty members of nominating committee, Miss Barbara Wellington, instructor in physical education.

Gertrude Brown, who will be the new chairman of the Community Government, has already served a very thorough apprenticeship in student government, having been a member of

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## ANTI-SALOON LEAGUE FORCES ENFORCEMENT ISSUE TO FRONT

### Campaign Initiated in Springfield, Mass., May Result in Special Grand Jury Session

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., April 18 (Special)—A rapid-fire campaign initiated here two weeks ago by the Anti-Saloon League against non-enforcement of the dry law has brought such pressure to bear as may result in calling a special session of the grand jury. More than a year of assiduous study and effort on the part of William M. Forgrave, the league superintendent for the central-western Massachusetts district, preceded this campaign. His work has been mainly along the quiet, effective lines that the league chooses to pursue when it can. But on occasions in this field of endeavor one encounters a situation where quiet methods will not avail, and where the worker for enforcement finds himself up against a stone wall. At such a time, as a league representative expresses it, a little dynamite is required to loosen up and dissolve weighty opposition. Such an emergency was encountered in Springfield, in the judgment of league officials.

At a luncheon in Hotel Bridgewater March 5, when Wayne B. Wheeler spoke, \$1750 was subscribed by 175 friends of prohibition enforcement, in the interest of an intensive campaign in the city. Investigators were brought to the city and visited 30 places in 48 hours, and signed affidavits concerning things seen and heard. The effect has been to focus attention on resorts whose backing and clientele are believed to extend into influential business circles.

#### Wide-Open Conditions

On April 3 Mr. Forgrave made a public statement in which he asserted that Springfield was wide open as regards liquor-selling, gambling and other vice. He propounded two questions for enforcement officials to answer: first, "Is it that a city whose arrests for drunkenness in 1920 were approximately 670 should show an increase to approximately 170 in 1922, or more than twice as many, with exactly the same laws to enforce and with more help from federal agents than was received in 1920? second, how it could be reasonably explained how the vice squad, according to published statements, had made only 23 arrests and secured convictions for violations of the State liquor law for the four months ending April 1, 1922, when two men in the employ of the league purchased liquor without any difficulty in fully 30 places in the short period of two days.

Mr. Forgrave proposed that the authorities make public the names of all persons arrested in Springfield for selling liquor since Jan. 1, 1923, indicating whether these are former saloon keepers selling at regular places of business, or just common bootleggers, and what penalty if any was imposed in each instance, in order that the public might compare this record with wide-open conditions. In the city.

Upon this formulation of the issue several interesting developments ensued. The first was an order from Chief of Police Quilty, April 7, to members of the force to report in writing relative to all evidence of illicit liquor-selling, gambling and vice coming within their notice. This exhibition of interest was felt to react on the police to an extent, in that a special order should have been deemed necessary to obtain a kind of action that a police officer is supposed to perform as part of his regular duties.

#### Invited to Meet Authorities

A second significant event was the invitation given to Mr. Forgrave by the Police Commission to meet the police authorities and submit any facts that might be pertinent to the situation. This invitation was accepted, April 12, when Mr. Forgrave, accompanied by an attorney and two ministers, met the members of the Police Commission, Chief Quilty and Prosecutor Madden of the District Court. At that meeting Mr. Forgrave read from the affidavits submitted by his investigators, whose names, however, were withheld, and he also gave suggestions of steps that in his judgment of the Springfield situation ought to be taken to clean up the city. As regards the response given Mr. Forgrave says:

I was met with the fullest assurance that the very utmost would be done to enforce the law and better conditions. This assurance was made not in terms of words, but in the way of certain concrete measures that would seem to have special bearing on conditions. In respect to these promises I have no complaint to make, and the way my attitude is that of "watchful waiting."

A third interesting development was a "peace meeting" between District Attorney Wright and Chief Quilty, who are said not to have spoken to each other for many months previous, because of the feeling occasioned by the Springfield City Council's police committee inquiry into the Police Department, during which the Police Commission was suspended, and the oversight of the Police Department was assumed by the police committee. It

is the coal wagon which under cover of a fuel business carries liquor, coal, cement, etc. It is the duty of law enforcement authorities to discover how many persons have gone into the coal business as an incident to another kind of traffic.

Finally, there is the high-up element that is responsible for most of the sales in the most respectable surroundings, where liquor traffic is made a constituent in a complex process of law violation. This is a powerful interest to combat, but it must be summarily curbed if the city is to be made clean.

So much for the situation as it exists in Springfield. In Worcester, my observations lead me to believe conditions are much the same as in Springfield. In Pittsfield, however, a big success has been attained in enforcing the state law. In which Chief of Police Quilty has the hearty cooperation of the police court judges. In North Adams quite the reverse order of things obtains, and conditions there are almost indescribable.

Pittsfield has effected a decrease of 77 per cent in the number of arrests for drunkenness under the new regime. At the Berkshire County Jail, despite laxity in the northern part of the County, or possibly due in part to failure to punish violations in that quarter, the number of inmates has declined by 75 per cent.

In the cities and towns of the Connecticut Valley above Springfield there has been, with one or two notable exceptions, a marked improvement in the period since I have had this territory under observation. In contrast to this favorable trend the exceptional wide-open place must appear as all the more glaring in eyes of the law-abiding elements.

Information was obtained of a gambling den in a business block in the heart of the city, said to be maintained by a business man of high standing socially; also of a place in another prominent location, the door of which bears the name of a fake commercial concern, and behind which gambling and bootlegging traffic goes on systematically.

As regards the various factors that must be faced in the situation here, Mr. Forgrave says:

There are the low-down bootleggers and that in the large majority of cases are the subjects of police raids. There is the old-line saloon element, which is much less frequent, an object of most concern.

There are the gambling and vice resorts, a number of which are running at a lively pace, and there are the taxi-cab drivers who constitute an industrial go-between. These resorts and the taxi drivers I regard as factors of particular moment in the liquor situation.

Then there is the pool room, the small vice-taking place, the tobacco store, the tailor shop that dispenses wet goods instead of dry, and the apparently vacant store with its front windows filled with theatrical posters and its back door open to passers of an industrial traffic. Another medium of operations, more unusual, that has come to notice

## NEW HAMPSHIRE POWER PROJECT MEETS OBSTACLES

### Moore's Falls Bill Proposing Dam South of Manchester Debated in Legislature

CONCORD, N. H., April 18 (Special)—A discussion of water-power development took place in the New Hampshire House of Representatives yesterday afternoon in connection with the attempt to pass the Moore's Falls water-power bill. There is no question that the bill will pass, but final action was prevented by parliamentary strategy.

A motion to kill the bill was defeated by 49 to 167. The Moore's Falls bill gives authority to a subsidiary of the Amoskeag Mills of Manchester to transmit power that it proposes to develop by a dam to be constructed at Moore's Falls, about eight miles south of Manchester on the Merrimack River only upon plans approved by the Public Service Commission.

#### Third Amendment Rejected

A third amendment was offered by Leonard F. Barry of Manchester, one of the opponents of the bill, to require the construction of the dam at a height of not over 64 feet below the dam at Amoskeag Falls in Manchester as it existed in 1870. This amendment was rejected.

Mr. Barry and others of the minority denied that their opposition to this water-power project is based upon a desire to retaliate against the Amoskeag mill for the opposition of the latter to the proposed 45-hour labor law. He said the Moore's Falls proposal had been studied by engineers of the Manchester Traction Company in 1901 and of the Amoskeag in 1904, and they had reported that the proposed dam would jeopardize property in Manchester above the dam, particularly the sewer system of Manchester and the plants of the Amoskeag and Devenshire mills.

William H. Barry of Nashua opposed granting any charter such as the Moore's Falls corporation had secured, giving it state-wide authority to develop water power and giving it rights to sell to public utilities. He appealed for a repeal of the charter entirely. He criticized the alliance of the Amoskeag with the Manchester Traction utility and said the directorates are interlocking. Reference was made to the opposition of the Amoskeag to this same development in 1907, when the Spaulding-Jones Company wanted to go ahead with it.

Opposition to the bill was voiced by a number of representatives from Manchester, but Mr. Newton declared that it would be of no use to build the proposed dam unless authority is voted to allow the transmission of power after it is developed.

An amendment offered by Robert P. Bass of Peterborough, author of the general water-power bill, was adopted, which limits the right of eminent domain granted in the bill to territory

included in the towns between Moore's Falls and Manchester, and which are exempt from the provisions of the bill relating to transfers for power by the Manchester Traction Light & Power Company, which is a public utility.

Another amendment offered by Raymond B. Stevens, the majority leader, was adopted which provides that transmission lines shall be laid in the Merrimack River only upon plans approved by the Public Service Commission.

#### Opposition to the bill was voiced by a number of the minority that there are 240,000 horsepower already developed in New Hampshire's rivers and 200,000 more undeveloped. Of the developed power, 70,000 is on the Connecticut River, 100,000 is on the Merrimack, 45,000 on the Androscoggin and 17,000 on coastal streams.

#### Value of \$10,000,000 a Year

It was claimed that the Moore's Falls dam would add 10,000,000 horsepower to the Merrimack River developments. Mr. Newton presented figures to show that the developed water powers have a value of \$10,000,000 a year to manufacturers and that this value increases with the increased cost of coal.

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## SCHOOL BUDGET BILL IS DEFEATED

### Massachusetts Senate Votes to Refer Measure to the Next General Court

Settling the question of the extent of authority that should be exercised over school expenditures by local government, the Massachusetts Senate today voted 17 to 8 to refer to the next annual session the bill providing that all municipal departments, including the school committee, shall be under the provisions of the municipal budget, and that their appropriation estimates shall be submitted in not more than two weeks.

The Senate devoted nearly an hour to debating the issue, which has aroused school authorities throughout the State. The measure as rejected, however, was one on which many conferences had been held, and from which most of the objectionable features had been removed. The sentiment of the Senate appeared to be that the measure had been so changed as to be of little value, and that its fundamental idea is dangerous.

Debate was opened by Alvin E. Bliss, Senator from Malden, and one of the supporters of the measure. He declared that the bill is consistent with sound municipal finance in that it permits check on school expenditures, which he described as mounting dangerously. He denied that the measure takes authority from the school committee or puts the control of the schools in the hands of the municipal administration. In conclusion, however, he surprised the Senate with the declaration that he "knows when he is licked" and that he would move that it be referred to the next annual session.

John Hallwell, Senator from New Bedford, supported the bill. He declared that it is in protection of the budget system in municipalities. The opening address on desirable objectives in the legislation by Mr. Wright was followed by departmental conferences of school committee members, of high school teachers, of grades 5 to 8, and grades 1 to 4.

This afternoon exhibition lessons were given by selected groups of children under the direction of their teachers. The institute will close this evening with addresses by Mr. Wright, Mr. Kingsley and Mr. Schrader.

**TEACHERS MEET AT VINEYARD HAVEN**

Frank W. Wright, director of the division of secondary and elementary education and normal schools of the Massachusetts State Department of Education; Clarence D. Kingsley, supervisor of secondary education of that department, and Carl L. Schrader, supervisor of athletics, are the chief speakers at today's teachers' institute conducted at Vineyard Haven by the State Department. The opening address on desirable objectives in the legislation by Mr. Wright was followed by departmental conferences of school committee members, of high school teachers, of grades 5 to 8, and grades 1 to 4.

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## LAWS IN GERMANY NOW FAVOR LABOR

Since 1918 Serious Opposition to Labor Legislation on Modern Lines Has Disappeared

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

LONDON, March 26—One of the most striking changes which Germany is undergoing since the 1918 revolution is the evolution of labor legislation. Before 1917 conditions of labor were regulated by a number of separate codes and laws, without uniformity and mutual connection. Some of the most important were the Civil Service Code, the Industrial Code, the Servants' Regulations, sections of the Commercial Codes in regard to the status of commercial employees, and those paragraphs inserted in the beginning of this century into the Civil Code containing provisions of the "contract of service."

The great change in Germany's attitude, however, occurred after the revolution of 1918 and as a result all opposition to labor legislation on modern lines was then swept away. The fundamental demands of Labor were inserted in the following clauses of the German Constitution of August 11, 1919:

I. The Reich shall formulate a uniform code. Workers shall be afforded special protection by the Reich (Article 157).

(a) Organization of both parties (Employers and Employees) and their agreements shall be recognized (Article 156).

(b) It shall be the task of manual and non-manual workers to take part equally in the economic development of the means of production (same article).

II. The demand for a uniform labor code proceeded from the fact that Germany before and after the revolution remained a federal state. After the revolution much of the contradiction between the law of the Reich and the law of the various constituent states was removed, but not wholly. anyhow, the demand for a uniform labor code was pre-eminently a demand for a recognized source of jurisprudence. The framing of this code is now in progress.

(a) The first clause of Article 155 of the constitution expresses "the right of co-management in determining the nature of conditions of labor as conditions of existence" as Prof. Hugo Sinzheimer interprets this clause, in a monograph on the new German Labor Code. This right of co-management is laid down in detail in the Decree re Collective Agreements, manual and non-manual workers' committees, and conciliation in trade disputes, of Dec. 23, 1918. On Feb. 12, 1920, a Decree re Engagement and Dismissal was issued, regulating these conditions during the economic transitional period. A recently drafted conciliation decree, which has not yet been sanctioned, is being violently opposed by Labor, as it threatens to jeopardize the right to combine by imposing compulsory negotiations and the compulsory application of awards in works necessary to public welfare.

(b) In the second clause of Article 155 the new idea of co-management in matters affecting Labor as a condition of production is introduced. For securing this right of co-management the German constitution provides for a system of councils, namely works councils, district economic councils, and a National Economic Council. Hitherto the works councils were established in accordance with the Works Council Act of Feb. 4, 1920. These councils support on the one hand the right of co-management in shaping conditions of labor as conditions of existence through the medium of collective agreements. On the other hand they are vested with the novel right of co-management in shaping the conditions of labor as conditions of economic production. The district economic councils have not yet been formed, but the National Economic Council exists already. Its work has been purely advisory to the legislative bodies.

In this way Germany has been and is building up a modern labor legislation, and providing for more stable conditions in Central Europe.

## BULGARIA SETS LIMIT FOR CLAIMS

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

LONDON, April 8—The administrator of Bulgarian property has, under the terms of Article 1 (IV) of the Treaty of Peace (Bulgaria) Orders, 1920-1923, and with the approval of the president of the Board of Trade, prescribed May 31, 1923, as the final date by which proofs of debts by British nationals against Bulgarian national and other claimants by British nationals against the Bulgarian Government must be made in order to rank for payment of the second dividend, to be declared by him out of the Bulgarian assets within His Majesty's dominions or protectorates which are subject to the charge created by Section 1 (1) of those orders.

## A Dainty Wrist Watch

Our agents in Switzerland are always on the alert to ship to us whatever is newest and best in watch movements.

A late arrival is a small, seventeen jewel rectangular movement which we have mounted into an eighteenth-century Bélaise solid white gold case. The dial and case are beautifully hand engraved.

The watch is thoroughly guaranteed, and we are confident of the utmost confidence for value and time keeping qualities.

The House of Pearls

LEBOLD & COMPANY  
Chicago Showroom: 101 S. STATE ST., BOSTON, MASS.  
For Pearls EXCLUSIVELY  
Chicago: 122 S. MICHIGAN AVE.  
People's Gas Building  
Paris: 8 RUE LAFAYETTE

## Canadian Rockies Motor Trail Opened to the World

Scenic Wonderland Unfolded in New Motor Road Between Banff and Windermere

VICTORIA, B. C., April 13 (Special Correspondence)—When Sir Alexander Mackenzie struggled up from the prairies, crossed the great natural divide, followed the foaming Fraser River southward and reached the Pacific Ocean in July, 1875, the old Canadian west began. In the closing years of the next century the first thin threads of steel were pushed through the mountains. Canada as a nation became a real possibility, the frontier a land of struggling settlements and reckless mining booms. At last the Rockies had been conquered.

But the fine chapter of the mountains' history had yet to be written. Today engineers and hundreds of laborers are completing that chapter literally, are pushing a broad, flat automobile road straight through the chaos of rock and forest in the center of the Rockies. By summer the engineers will have finished their five-year task and thousands of automobiles will be able to swing north from the United States along the new loop.

A notable event in the history of the west, the construction of this road from Banff, Alberta, to Windermere, British Columbia. A notable feat of engineering, too, a rival of the old railroad builders' achievements. The important fact, though, is that this

sudden, sweeping curve it reaches the natural portal of the new highway.

Two black cliffs rise from either side of the road, leaning together and almost touching. On the western side a little stream dashes along the base of the cliff, boring strange holes in the

far side of the valley a long range of saw-tooth mountains, with patches of green struggling up their gray sides and masses of snow streaking their tops, sweeps north and south until lost in the clouds.

At this point the road winds down

snow-covered peaks that pierce the clouds in all directions. No part of the Rockies is finer than this Crow's Nest country, crowned by Trinity Mountain, three white peaks in one, towering over the pretty town of Fernie.

East of Fernie the Crow's Nest Pass becomes so narrow that there is scarcely space for the road and occasional coal-mining towns. Gradually it opens out again after passing the summit, which is the British Columbia boundary, drops down to the foothills of Alberta. Here the road is blocked for a quarter of a mile or so by enormous boulders, almost as big as small bungalows. The road, however, winds between them—and over the little mining town of Frank, buried 20 years ago, with its sleeping inhabitants, by a falling mountain peak.

After passing Crow's Nest Mountain, the road goes north, through Lethbridge and across the prairies to Calgary. Turning west here, the road enters Banff in the mountains. From that famous resort westward the new road to Windermere climbs to the grand divide of the Rockies. Here, on the boundary of British Columbia, the famous and its estuaries a free international river. This situation naturally causes great apprehension among Rotterdams and Amsterdam merchants, as they realize that trade which formerly went to their port is now diverted to Antwerp. Hamburg and Bremen. For example, grain from Sweden is at present going to Antwerp instead of to Rotterdam, and from thence to the Rhine.

## Obstacles Are Two-fold

The obstacles for using Rotterdam as a transit port are twofold. In the first place, import and export duties of not less than 10 per cent imposed by the French for goods going to and coming from the occupied areas are a considerable drawback. Not less, however, is the uncertainty whether the goods will arrive in due time at their destination, caused by more or less arbitrary detention by French officials, which makes it difficult to avoid the occupied zones and the natural port, Rotterdam.

On the other hand, the German Government is making all kinds of regulations which are detrimental to Dutch navigation and trade. Late in the summer of 1919, the Earl of Powis, the Earl of Powis, was again a big buyer, his purchases totalling over £4000. The chief purchases made by the Earl of Powis were a return copy of a Ciceronian "De Officiis et Paradoxa" printed at Mainz by Fust and Schoffer in 1465 with the arms of Prince Eugène de Savoie on the sides and back, £1200, and an unrecorded tall and broad copy of Shakespeare's "Merchant of Venice," 1600, for which £1150 was given.

These facts were disclosed by Minister van Karnebeek in his recent statement before the Second Chamber of the States-General at The Hague. These negotiations were successful to the extent that coal transports from the Rhine to Holland, after having been temporarily stopped owing to the refusal to pay the 10 per cent French export duty, were resumed for the time being.

The French and Belgian governments consented to cancel the 10 per cent export duties on goods sent from occupied German areas to Holland if contracts for delivery were entered upon before the enforcement of these measures. While a similar treatment was assured for monthly deliveries up to 30,000 tons of coal under the German-Dutch credit convention.

## AMERICAN BUYS BABE BOOKS

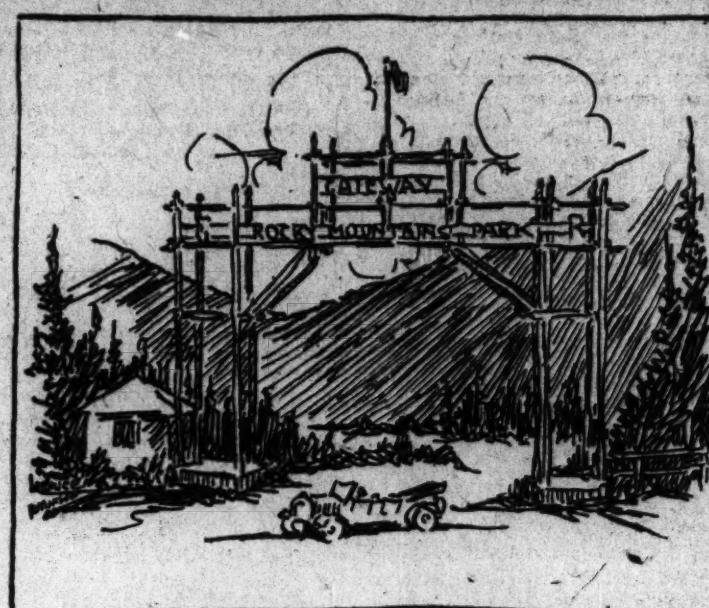
*Special from Monitor Bureau*

LONDON, April 3—Following close on the British Court Library sale has come that of Powis Castle, the property of the Earl of Powis. Dr. Rosenbach of Philadelphia was again a big buyer, his purchases totalling over £4000. The chief purchases made by the Earl of Powis were a return copy of a Ciceronian "De Officiis et Paradoxa" printed at Mainz by Fust and Schoffer in 1465 with the arms of Prince Eugène de Savoie on the sides and back, £1200, and an unrecorded tall and broad copy of Shakespeare's "Merchant of Venice," 1600, for which £1150 was given.

## Children's Vogue Shop

4948 Sheridan Road, Chicago

Announce the Opening of a new shop at 80 E. Madison St., where Mrs. Frahm will give you personal attention. Individuality expressed in hand-made frocks



Timber Arch Entrance Near Banff

rocks and finally dropping in lace-like falls to lose itself somewhere below. Under the eastern cliff which bends over it, the brown, flat road climbs to a strip of rock.

Above the road nature has placed a frowning sentinel to guard her precious mountains beyond the gateway—a perfect human face, black, seamed, and gloomy, from chin to forehead six times as tall as a man. So clear cut, so well chiseled is the glowering stone countenance that one can hardly believe that nature, and not human hands, cut it out of the solid rock. What a portal for the wonderland behind!

Here the road leaves the western side of the Rockies and plunges boldly into the mountains themselves. Dark cliffs and gloomy, gray peaks sheer above and threatening to topple over, the road curves along the bottom of a shadowy cañon, where the sky is but a narrow, ragged strip of blue.

## Hot Water Stream

Gradually the road rises through the trees until it reached the Radium Hot Springs. Here a stream of hot water bubbles, steaming, out of the rocks and into a cement swimming pool, beside which flows another stream as cold as the snow that feeds it. The Canadian Government, by the way, is negotiating now for the purchase of these hot springs, which are said to be the finest in the Canadian mountains.

Around a few more curves stand

the mountainside, plunges into a forest fresh with the pungent smell of evergreens, and races along beside the river in long, straight avenues where the trees, verging together, frame pointed mountains in the distance. After passing two snug little

## Timber Lines and Snow-Capped Peaks

rocks and finally dropping in lace-like falls to lose itself somewhere below. Under the eastern cliff which bends over it, the brown, flat road climbs to a strip of rock.

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Around a few more curves stand



Road Builders' Camp on the New Highway

The Iron Gates—strange, jagged cliffs of red rock that rise on both sides of the road like huge shafts of rusty pig iron. Here the road cuts up and down in long, spirals through thick masses of timber and over the edges of dizzy drops into deep cañons. Suddenly it emerges out of the forest to a clear point far above the broad valley of the Kootenay, which crowds lazily across the green carpet stretched below, like a thin, white thread. On

To reach the northern arc of the road from the Alberta prairies it is best to go to Fort Steele and turn eastward into a fresh parklike country. At Elko is situated the cañon of the Elk River, where the roaring waters have been battering their way for centuries through a mountainside, leaving behind them a jagged, deep slash in the rocks which have been cut, as if by a fretsaw, into weird, irregular shapes.

Here is the middle of the Rockies again. The road follows the base of

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## Road Builders' Camp on the New Highway

The Iron Gates—strange, jagged cliffs of red rock that rise on

## BRITAIN TO LIGHTEN LOCAL FARM TAXES

Road Fund Surplus to Go for Upkeep of Rural Highways—Norfolk Strike Unsettled

*By Cable from Monitor Bureau*  
LONDON, April 18—Sir Robert Sanders, president of the Board of Agriculture, in an interview with a press association representative last night, gave a comprehensive account of the Government's agricultural policy. The scheme is based on the report of the agricultural tribunal of investigation, of which details were cabled to The Christian Science Monitor on April 7.

Pending proposals for dealing with the whole question, the Government will give immediate relief by applying the surplus of the "road fund" (between £1,250,000 and £1,500,000) toward the upkeep of rural roads, thus permitting an equivalent reduction in the sum raised by local taxation. In addition, the Government will introduce a bill this season increasing the exchequer's contribution toward farmers' local taxes from £1,300,000, at which it has stood since 1896, to over £4,000,000. This means the State will in future pay a quarter of the farmers' local taxes.

Sir Robert also reviewed other concessions demanded by the farmers. He declared that if the farmers felt the rail charges were too high they had a remedy—an application to the railway rates tribunal. So far they had failed to make sufficient use of this body. He urged credits to farmers' cooperative societies would be possible and had in view a special parliamentary bill to deal with the subject.

Questions of restrictions on foreign-grown potatoes and insistence on importers of wheat flour sending also 25 per cent of wheat offals, he refused to discuss. Regarding hops, however, he made the interesting disclosure that last year there was a surplus of 50,000 hundredweight, owing to the country's beer consumption having been for the last two years much less than expected. The surplus is about one-sixth of the country's total hop production, and he explained that unless the beer consumption increased, farmers would have to produce less hops.

Whether farmers will find the Government's assistance sufficient is not clear.

The Norfolk farm labor strike still continues and the farmers do not show signs of reconsidering their contention that they are unable to pay laborers more than 25s. weekly. Indeed arable farmers all over the country, like their confrères in other parts of the world, declare that the present price is unremunerative.

Tomorrow, however, is the day fixed for the House of Commons agricultural debate, which was postponed from April 11 in consequence of the Government's sensational defeat two days earlier and doubtless the whole matter will then be threshed out.

## AUSTRIA IMPROVES BY AID OF ALLIES

VIENNA, March 17—Austria presents a brighter picture today than at any time since the war. The crown is steadily appreciating in value, unemployment is lessening and the cost of living is falling. The allied loan apparently has ushered in a new era for a people which has suffered bitterly during the last 10 years.

The budget shows a remarkable improvement, the deficit since November having been reduced by nearly 3,000,000 crowns (about \$4,500,000), representing a reduction of 55 per cent. Bank deposits have notably increased, which is regarded as an indication of increasing confidence in the general economic and financial situation of the country, especially in the national currency. During January the total deposits increased by nearly 36,000,000 paper crowns, a record figure.

## INDIAN COTTON WAGE 14 PER CENT HIGHER

BOMBAY, Feb. 25 (Special Correspondence)—In the Indian Labour Gazette were recently summarized the results of an inquiry into the wages and hours of labor of 292 occupations in the cotton industry of the Bombay

Presidency. The object of the inquiry was to ascertain the amount actually earned by all classes of workpeople in a selected month (May) of 1921, and to compare these earnings with those of a similar month in the pre-war period, 1914. The inquiry, which was conducted on voluntary lines, brought in returns relating to over 184,000 workpeople.

An examination of the average daily earnings of workers in May, 1921, shows that in the Bombay Presidency the majority of men workers earned between 1s. and 2s. per diem. Women workers earned about 1s. and children about 8d. a day. With regard to hours of work, men worked about 19 hours, women 5½ and children 5½ hours on an average. Holidays (including the weekly rest day) numbered 55 in 1914 and 66 in 1921. In 1921 a month's wages was paid to all workers as bonuses, and cheap grain, clothing and housing were given. The money wages of men operatives in Bombay have increased 90 per cent as compared with an increase of 67 per cent in the cost of living. The real or effective wages were thus 14 per cent higher.

## FILM PRODUCERS TO AID EDUCATORS

Educational Pictures in Schools Is Desire of Both Groups

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

NEW YORK, April 18—An elaborate program for co-operation between educators and motion picture producers in the production of educational films as part of certain courses of instruction in public schools was agreed upon at a conference held in the office of Will H. Hays here. Among the suggestions adopted were these:

1. The immediate assembling from stock of the producers of films possibly suitable for schoolroom work.

2. A study of distribution problems affecting films for general use in the national school system.

3. The charting of laboratory work prior to the actual preparation of pedagogic films.

4. The investigation into changes of method of public school instruction which the use of films may require.

Dr. Charles H. Judd, chairman of the educators' committee, supervised the preparation of the program. The meeting was the result of an offer made by Mr. Hays to the National Education Association at its convention in Boston last summer. At that time he invited the educators to draw up a program of instruction which might be carried out by means of the movies, and offered the assistance of the best technical motion picture men of the country to perfect the film course.

## 1500 SEEK OPENINGS UNDER VICTORIA'S MIGRATION SCHEME

*By Cable from Monitor Bureau*

LONDON, April 18—The keenness of the people of the United Kingdom to transfer their activities to the British dominions, is indicated by the fact that within 48 hours of the details of the Victorian state migration scheme being outlined in the press last Saturday over 1500 written applications were handled by the Australian Home Officials in London.

One young fellow read of the scheme in a Paris journal and urgently telegraphed his father to apply immediately to the Victorian Agent-General on his behalf. Another was even more pressing. The scheme was published in the morning newspapers and when the Agent-General reached his office at 10 a.m. he found a telegram awaiting him: "Please reserve me one farm."

Victoria has decided to commence with 2000 settlers yearly for five years. At the present rate the whole 10,000 should be offering inside next month. The applicants so far—and many hundreds are calling at the Melbourne place office—are a very fine type, mostly representative of the middle class.

Rich in Cream BOWMAN'S MILK  
Whole milk—just as rich in cream as when taken from the cow.

**Bowman Milk**  
DAIRY COMPANY  
CHICAGO

## MINNEAPOLIS GETS NOISELESS TROLLEY

Street Cars, Which Operate With but Little Sound, Also to Be Used in St. Paul

*MINNEAPOLIS, April 14 (Special Correspondence)—*Minneapolis and St.

Minneapolis, April 14 (Special Correspondence)—Minneapolis and St. Paul may hereafter be known as the "noiseless street car," which local traction lines have been developing for the past five or six years and which is about to have its final touch, which is standardization. Officials of the Twin City Rapid Transit Company, which controls the street car lines in both cities, are certain that they have a car which will move over the rails with but little sound. As one expert, who has examined the car, expressed it: "It is everything but rubber-tired."

Modified types of the new car have been used on local lines for some time and have proved so satisfactory that the last word in sound-absorbing devices is being added to insure even more quiet. Such a car is nearly completed and 1000 more are to be completed as part of the regular equipment of the company as soon as valuation proceedings conducted by the state railroad commission are completed.

"One of the important factors in the development of the noiseless car is the reduction of the car weight from 43,000 to 25,000 pounds, while retaining the same carrying capacity," Horace Lowry, president of the company, explained to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. The great noise saving, he said, results from the 60 per cent reduction in the unsprung weight of the car, including axles, motors and wheels. Devices embodied in the new car which will mark a departure from anything heretofore attempted in trolley construction, it is said, will include band brakes, as on automobiles, instead of the old shoe brakes; roller bearing on axles in place of the old journal box, ball bearings on armature shaft which will eliminate noise by keeping gears always in alignment, and rubber blocks on which the weight of the car body and the load will rest, over the axles.

Windows will even be rubber cushioned. Two sets of coil springs and one set of elliptic springs resting on swinging spring planks underneath the car will reduce practically all jarring.

W. J. Smith, master mechanic in charge of perfecting the new type car, pointed to the new style of high-grade construction throughout, which calls for a steel frame covered with a patent preparation, instead of the usual wood construction, which carefully encloses the whole car body, insuring greater warmth and quietness, strength and lightness.

RAIL WORKERS START MOVE FOR WAGE RISE

*CHICAGO, April 17 (By The Associated Press)—*One railroad union,

following close on the heels of announcements of wage increases among steel and packing house workers, has started a movement among rail employees for higher wages. The move is expected by the United States Railroad Labor Board members to

Established 1899  
**Edgewater**  
Laundry Company  
CLEANERS—DYERS  
LAUNDERERS  
5535-5541 Broadway, CHICAGO  
We specialize in Family Wash and  
Wet Wash  
Phone Edgewater 6610

Established 1899  
**ADVERTISING**  
Chicago Accounts Invited  
**MORRIS WISNER LEE**  
220 So. Michigan Avenue • Chicago  
Telephone Wabash 6610

Gift, Art and Music Shop

MOTHER'S DAY  
Sunday, May 13th

Attractive gift and greeting cards for this occasion now on display.

Thomas W. Hatch, Pub.,  
100-11-12 Monroe Blvd.  
204 So. Michigan Ave.  
CHICAGO  
Dept. G. Catalog on request.

Henderson's Seed Store  
166 N. Wabash Av., Chicago  
Phone Randolph 2871

Pulverized Sheep Manure cannot be excelled for lawn or garden.

50 lbs., \$1.50; 100 lbs., \$2.50.

FREE DELIVERY IN CHICAGO

Ask for catalog.

Sow Now  
Henderson's Evergreen  
Lawn Seed

Good seed is absolutely essential to make a perfect lawn. Our mixture is composed of the highest grade seeds and is as clean as up-to-date machinery can make it—1 lb., 45c. 5 lbs., \$2.15; 10 lbs., \$4.20; 15 lbs., \$6.15.

Pulverized Sheep Manure cannot be excelled for lawn or garden.

50 lbs., \$1.50; 100 lbs., \$2.50.

FREE DELIVERY IN CHICAGO

Ask for catalog.

Henderson's Seed Store  
166 N. Wabash Av., Chicago  
Phone Randolph 2871

Luncheon 60c  
Dinner: \$1.00  
Special Sunday Dinner  
\$1.25

CHICAGO  
CHARGE ACCOUNTS SOLICITED

Established 1899  
**CARSON PIRIE SCOTT & CO**  
CHICAGO

Textiles from Foreign Lands Inspire Patterns of

Printed Crepe de Chine

\$3.50 Yard

Identified with the newest of summer silks, this crepe de Chine in its colorful patterns offers the most interesting choice.

There is unusual charm and variety in the patterns. The crepe de Chine is really superior. 40 inches. Priced \$3.50 yard. Others \$4 and \$4.50 yard.

A Group of New Silks, \$3.95 Y.d.

This assortment contains many of the weaves most in favor this season for frocks and skirts.

39-Inch Novelty Sport Silks

40-Inch All-Silk Flat Crepe

40-Inch Plain Canton Crepe

40-Inch Satin Canton Crepe

From these fabrics one may choose with the summer outfit in mind to real advantage. In black and wanted colors. These silks are very interestingly priced at \$3.95 yard.

CHIFFON DRESS TAFFETAS in plain and changeable effects.

PRINTED RAYON in all-silk quality. 40 inches width. Many colors and designs. \$1.65 yard.

40-Inch Black Satin Crepe Priced \$2.95 Yard

Second Floor, North

become general by the middle of the summer.

The union of railway and steamship clerks, freight handlers and express and station employees, numbering about 200,000, and affecting about 50,000 more, is completing negotiations to ask the carriers for a return of 10 cents per day in effect prior to July 1, 1923, an increase of approximately \$80,000,000 over the present rates.

Meetings have been held in the east and a final meeting will be held here Thursday when the plans of the union will assume a more definite shape. If the carriers refuse this, officials plan placing the request before the Labor Board without delay.

Other rail unions reported to be in the movement for higher wages denied today through their officials that any concerted movement was under way for higher pay at present. They would not comment on action of their respective organizations further than the immediate future.

The maintenance of way union, the telegraphers, signalmen and dispatchers' organizations are not backing any demand for increased wages, officials of these unions said today.

## AMERICAN TOURISTS ARRIVE IN INDIA

BOMBAY, Feb. 27 (Special Correspondence)—Throughout the east, American tourists, who arrived recently on the *Laconia* at Calcutta, have been received with outstretched palms, according to Dr. C. L. Babcock, director of the cruise. The popular idea exists that all Americans are millionaires, whereas the millionaires among the *Laconia* passengers are few, although there are none on board who can be called poor. The party is made up of people of all classes and types of Americans, magnates and bankers, barristers and educators, retired farmers and fappers, yet the purchasing power of the ensemble is from low. It has been estimated that from £50,000 to £100,000 has been spent here by the tourists between New York and Calcutta, from £100 to £200 per capita.

Dr. Babcock, who carries a staff of 15 to help him to look after the tourists, said that the American Express Company hoped to organize another world tour, which would reach Calcutta at this time next year. Mr. and Mrs. Robert Ellis, two of the tourists, said they were taking three months' vacation from the cinema colony at Hollywood in order to absorb local color and compile a library of photographs, showing the architecture, costumes and manners of the East for use in future film productions.

Windows will even be rubber cushioned. Two sets of coil springs and one set of elliptic springs resting on swinging spring planks underneath the car will reduce practically all jarring.

W. J. Smith, master mechanic in charge of perfecting the new type car, pointed to the new style of high-grade construction throughout, which calls for a steel frame covered with a patent preparation, instead of the usual wood construction, which carefully encloses the whole car body, insuring greater warmth and quietness, strength and lightness.

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## STATE OWNERSHIP FAVORED IN INDIA

Legislative Assembly Goes on Record as Desiring State Management of Railways

CALCUTTA. March 1 (Special Correspondence)—The Legislative Assembly has already, in the opinion of many, committed India to one false step which will not prove to the interests of her poor agricultural population. That is the adoption of a policy of protection in the interests of a single, all-pervading element principally located in Bombay.

Now the Assembly, after a debate in which Indian opinion was ranged almost solidly against Europeans have decided that as soon as the contracts of the East Indian Railway and the Great Indian Peninsula Railway fall due, which will be in 1924 and 1925, the lines shall be handed over to the State for management. In India all railways, with the exception of two or three small lines such as the Rohilkhand and Kumaon in the United Provinces, the Bengal and North Western, the Darjeeling Himalayan, are State owned. Only the North Western Railway, in the Punjab, the Oudh and Rohilkhand in the United Provinces, and the Eastern Bengal are State worked. The others, including the three most important lines in India, the East Indian Railway, the Great Indian Peninsula, and the Bengal Nagpur, are leased for working to private companies, the State guaranteeing instead.

### Lines Revert to State

In the debate at Delhi Mr. Neogy moved that all lines as the contracts fell in should revert to the State for management. Sir Campbell Rhodes, representing the European business community, argued emphatically against state management and moved that the present system be continued for five years with the boards of directors, however, domiciled in India instead of London. Dr. Gour moved that the East Indian and Great Indian Peninsula railways be managed by the State as from 1924 and 1925, leaving other contracts, some of which do not expire until 1950, for future consideration.

This amendment the Government were forced compelled to accept, but Charles A. Innes, Commerce Member, moved a rider to the effect that while state management of these two lines was accepted for the time being, the Government desired a return to genuine company management when possible, preceded by a regrouping of railways on the lines of the home amalgamation.

### Old Cry of Indianization

The real motive underlying the demand is the old cry of Indianization. Dr. Gour, whose resolution was carried after Mr. Innes' rider, had been beaten by 56 votes to 42, frankly said the East Indian and Great Britain Peninsula railways were monopolies of a certain class and race, sharing the profits among themselves and giving most of the appointments to Europeans and Anglo-Indians. No business considerations can justify the change in management which Dr. Gour demanded. Nor indeed, it can be justified on the racial considerations to which he appealed.

Between 1912 and 1922 the number of Europeans on all the railway lines decreased from 7850 to 4858; Anglo-Indians increased from 10,066 to 11,531, and Indians from 571,500 to 735,759. Indianization is therefore proceeding at a pace which renders totally unnecessary such an unbusinesslike step as state management is felt to be. It is always the two former classes who remain at their posts when strikes occur. The Legislative Assembly is furthermore adopting state management when, for the first time since 1900, the railways have fallen from the status of an important source of revenue to the country and are responsible for the addition of a very heavy amount to the annual liability of Government.

### ART

#### Decorative Paintings by Gardner Hale

Special from Monitor Bureau  
New York, April 16  
ART archives are full of impersonal legacies and bequests waiting to be claimed. Perhaps after the lapses of centuries one of these free-flung gifts is caught up by some unsuspecting claimant, who suddenly finds himself heir to untold riches. In the fourteenth century there lived an Italian painter, Cennino Cennini by name, who undertook to write down for the guidance and edification of posterity the rules and practices relative to the various modes of painting then in vogue; with the greatest care he lovingly detailed all that he had learned from his master, who had in his turn received these well-tried formulas from his master. This volume fell into the hands of Gardner Hale, a young American art student in Paris, and revived his hope that the art of "buon fresco," therein described, could again be demonstrated after the manner of the great Italian masters. He accordingly commenced his experiments along the lines laid down by Cennino Cennini, investigating the plastering, the pigments, the various and sundry techniques of this so-called "lost art." He executed commissions in Paris and in the United States, but it was on his return to Italy that his most important fresco work began.

In the exhibition of Mr. Hale's paintings, current at the Sterner Galleries are several cartoons for his Florentine frescoes, achievements which created a great stir in Italian art circles due to their technical excellence and pictorial beauty. In the fourteenth century Villa Razzolini owned by Timothy M. Spelman of New York, a series of frescoes representing the life of St. Julian the Hospitaller were painted on the old walls in the true fresco style, each day's work being applied to the freshly plastered section and thus incorporated into the very structure of the

walls. Mr. Hale's style is eminently adapted to decorative work of this nature, with its easy grace of line and supple form, its broad simplicity and reticent detail. The medieval character has been most consistently preserved in unfolding the incidents of this quaint story. In the Spaulding Palazzo Mr. Hale executed a series of tempera panels illustrating the seasons in a fanciful eighteenth century style, the cartoons appearing at this year's exhibition of the Architectural League. Several small panels also show the manifold charms of this medium.

Mr. Hale's paintings in oil and water-color make a special claim for consideration through their individual interpretation of the Tuscan country-side and the ancient, towered town of Siena Gimignano. It is in a somewhat modernistic way that he sees this land of gently rolling hills, of fruit trees ranged like some courtly ballet, of towers and turrets crowning each eminence, of dazzling light and color and beauty. His stylistic treatment has brought the various elements of landscape and architecture into a decorative fusion suggestive of modern stage design, preserving, however, sufficiently independent pictorial and atmospheric truth to free them from dependence on any further translation.

Paul King

At the Ferargil Galleries is an exhibition of paintings by Paul King, member of the National Academy of Design, winner of various medals and prizes at the big yearly shows, especially of this year's first Altman prize at the Spring Academy for the best landscape painting. Mr. King is essentially an out door painter, although he has included a portrait or two in this exhibition. Like most of the other landscapists that figure in the Academy shows, he is conservative in approaching the subjects of his choice, dealing sympathetically, often poetically, with sea coast or inshore reaches, dependent to a great extent on whatever of special interest the chosen scene provides to spur him on to his finest canvases. Such a canvas is his "Solitude," a river scene with willows and distant hills.

Pittar and Rousseau

Barry Pittar, R. B. A., is showing a group of water-color drawings of London at the Ackerman Galleries, in which the felicity and facility of a long line of British water-colorists is reflected. Although Mr. Pittar is chiefly concerned with the architectural glories of this English metropolis, his spontaneous impressionistic style steers away from the dry architectural rendering so often encountered and throws into those airy, expert reconstructions of church and square, bridge and palace, a romance and atmosphere that is pure London. He achieves a pictorial unity that links his name with William Walcot, that modern English master of architectural water-coloring, although in breadth of style and dignity of composition he takes second place.

Each spring the Levy Galleries is the scene of a sporting event known as the Rousseau exhibition of paintings of field dogs. It is a veritable gathering of hounds and huntmen on each occasion, for Percival Rousseau gathers all the canvases that have matured in his Connecticut and North Carolina studios during the year and sends out word to all his friends of his forthcoming visit to New York. So well known are these hunting dogs and this sportsman-painter that the galleries take on something of the aspect of an old-home week.

Mr. Rousseau has specialized for so long in this field of animal painting that the degree of excellence he attains shows no appreciable sign of fluctuation. Perhaps some spotted pointer may have been caught in a pose of peculiar expectancy, or some Carolina line clearing brushed in with an extra verve, but for all that he remains the painter-in-ordinary to his majesty the field dog, providing each year pictorial souvenirs to delight the patron of art and the woodman as well.

Hayley Lever and Others

The National Arts Club has a "five-men" show at present featuring Hayley Lever, Leon Dabo, William R. Derrick, Charles P. Gruppe, and Charles R. Patterson. It is perhaps the least interesting gathering that this club has sponsored this season. Mr. Dabo, infrequently seen at exhibitions, appears most happily in landscapes distinctly Whistlerian both in style and subject; while distinctly imitative they have a considerable individuality at the same time and are really excellent pieces of painting. When he departs from the Whistler tradition, the same technical excellence need not suffice to offend a forced color sense, a tendency to monotony in the blueness of seas and skies. Mr. Patterson's marines are familiar studies at these exhibitions and Mr. Lever's little sketches are agreeable notes.

The Union League Club has a loan collection from the Durand-Buel Galerie of modern French art as the April attraction in its gallery. Boudin, Andre Degas (a spirited race course scene), Matisse (in several moods and manners), Pissarro, Renoir, and Sisley are the most interesting painters represented.

Minatures in wax by Ethel E. Mundy are featured at the Knoedler Galleries during this week and next. This little-known art is capable of being carried to a high degree of technical perfection, although it is extremely limited in range of expression and seems destined to remain "precious." Miss Mundy apparently has the satisfaction of having revived a "lost" art, and has achieved a freshness of quality and color in this medium. Among the many examples shown there are occasional portraits where an unusual delicacy of modeling has been achieved, a subtlety of expression and color that recalls the specimens of other centuries. But in most cases Miss Mundy practices her art in a very frank and wholesomely modern way.

R. F.

THILL'S  
HAND LAUNDRY  
135 ONEIDA STREET  
Milwaukee, Wis.  
FINE HAND WORK

THE PLUCKHAN SHOPS  
(Frederick Pluckhan)  
407-9 Milwaukee Street  
MILWAUKEE

BLOUSES  
SWEATERS

## A Wild Flower Tamed

THE passing of the Reverend William Wilks, Rector of Shirley for thirty-three years, recalls the story of the evolution of the Shirley poppy and the wonderful growth of the Royal Horticultural Society during the time that he was its secretary.

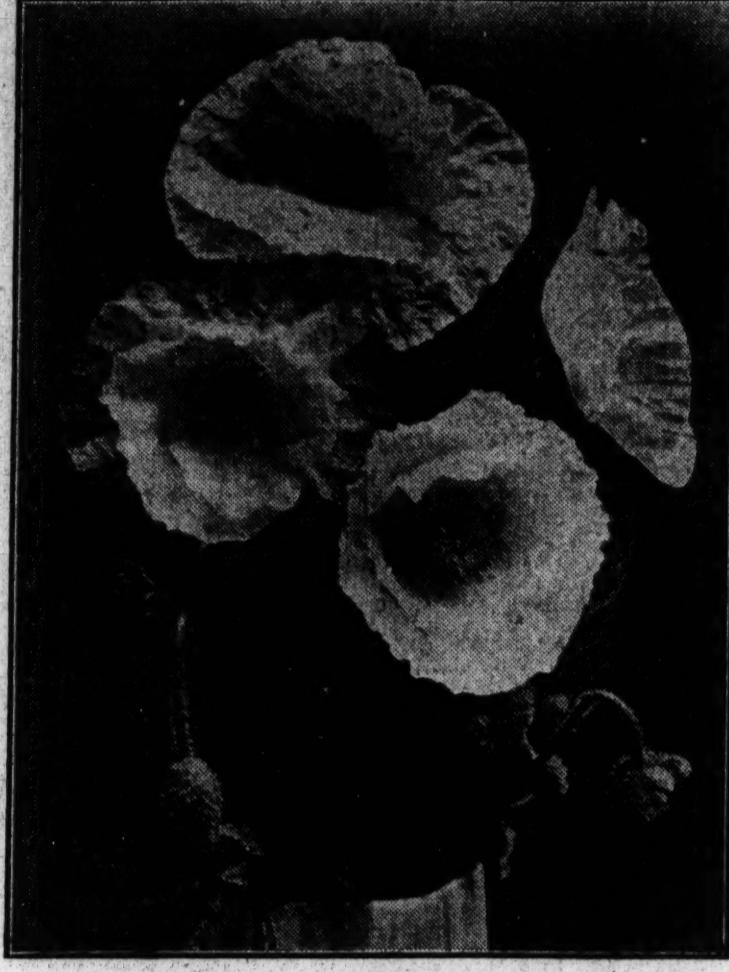
Mr. Wilks may be said to have been born and to have grown up in a floral

four plants with white-eyed flowers out of some 200. So he went on from year to year, saving the best until he got the pale pink and quite white poppies. Then he went on to eliminate the black centers, until he had strains with all varieties of flakes and edged flowers and gold centers.

It can be imagined what this meant in the way of perseverance when it is told that Mr. Wilks had to be up

delivering before important bar associations this spring, makes interesting disclosures about the Supreme Court. It is estimated that about 20,000 lawyers are entitled to practice there. The greater number have never had a case in the court, and only a few have had many cases. Mr. Beck himself has argued nearly the largest number, his total until recently having been exceeded only by those of John G. Johnson and John W. Davis. Charles E. Hughes had 24 cases and Elihu Root 17. In the last five years the Supreme Court has had on the average 1054 cases pending each term, and disposed of these at an annual average of 625 cases. At present, unless a case is "advanced," it requires about 15 months after docketing before it is heard.

It can be imagined what this meant in the way of perseverance when it is told that Mr. Wilks had to be up



Photograph © James Carter & Co., Boston

Shirley Poppies, Pale Pink and White With Golden Centers

atmosphere. His father and grandfather were both engaged in horticulture and he had the guidance of Josiah Dix, the curate of the parish, who was at one time chairman of the floral committee of the Royal Horticultural Society.

It was in 1880 that Mr. Wilks noticed in a waste corner of his garden, where a patch of wild poppy was growing, one solitary flower with a narrow white edging. He saved the seed from this flower and the following year was rewarded by three or

daily shortly after sunrise so as to take away, before the bees arrived, any flowers which were not worthy of his ideal.

He became a member of the Royal Horticultural Society in 1886, and 22 years later became its secretary. At that time the society could boast of 1000 fellows while when he resigned in 1919 it had gathered more than 15,000, had acquired its own gardens of 150 acres at Ripley and a hall at Westminster where fortnightly flower-shows are held.

## Washington Observations

Washington, April 18

ONE of the most influential organizations in the United States, though an infant in age, will hold its annual meeting in Washington on April 27 and 28. It is the American Society of Newspaper Editors, formed a year and a half ago for the purpose of elevating journalistic standards and safeguarding professional ethics. There will be a crowded program of business and entertainment, including payment of respects to the editor of the Marion Daily Star at 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue.

H. H. Kohlsaat, author of one of the season's best-sellers, "From McKinley to Harding," has been making one of his periodical visits to Washington. He is by way of producing a magazine article which, in the age of automobiles, will read like a chapter from medieval times, although it deals with events of only 28 years ago. Mr. Kohlsaat is going to tell how he organized America's first motor race at Chicago in 1895. His paper, the "Times-Herald," offered \$10,000 in prizes for an epoch-making competition which called for continuous traversing of the boulevards along the Chicago lakeshore.

The undesignated Mayor of Tokyo, Baron Shimpei Goto, has the honor to acknowledge receipt of the collection of books on America donated by the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. No specific selection of books could have been made, which would adequately indicate the measure of contribution made by the people of the United States toward the advancement of the world's civilization. These books, which so well interpret the thought, feelings and activities of that great people, will normally serve as the symbol of Japan as the symbol of their good will and cordial friendship toward the people of this country. In accepting the donation, I wish to express the high appreciation of the citizens of Tokyo for the generous and delicate action of the Carnegie Endowment.

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**The Library**

The American Library in Paris

"THE text of the Volstead Act," the question, asked in a nice English voice, which I heard as I entered the attractive lobby of the American Library in Paris. The smiling attendant at the issue desk at once handed out the "World Almanac" and the inquirer related with it to the reference room.

Then came an American who said, "Where is the initial M. L. in the stained glass windows?" "The house is said to have been built for Marie Louise," replied the attendant, "but as she was rather a dull person there are no interesting anecdotes connected with her occupancy of the place."

Then I stepped up and said, "May I conduct myself about the library?" "Go anywhere you please," she said.

"The reference room is at your right, the reading room at your left, and the book stacks directly behind this desk. Upstairs are the periodical and children's rooms and the librarian's office."

**The Mansion Unspoiled**

Despite the absence of legends, the house is a charmingly attractive mansion, with carved fireplaces, paneled walls, frescoed ceilings and many mirrors. Fortunately, the shelving for the books has been arranged in such a manner as not to detract from the architectural proportions and the decorative features of the rooms.

The reference room, with its big round table and comfortable chairs, is a delightful place in which to study and write. The reading room is like a private library, excepting the fact that few, if any, private libraries possess so large a collection of well-selected modern books.

The children's room on the second floor was formerly part of a chapel used by the Papal legate, who at one time lived in the house. The wood-work and decorations of the room are after the Moorish Arabesque style. Little tables and chairs and delightful picture books are provided.

In Paris as in America a rainy day means a crowded periodical room. Every chair was occupied and the tables were strewn with magazines.

**Dedicated to the Foreign Legion**

As I passed through the entrance hall in returning to the reading room, I stopped to read these words on a bronze tablet by the doors: "The home service for American soldiers abroad dedicates this tablet to the memory of the American volunteers in the foreign legion of France, killed in 1915 and 1916, and the members of the society who gave their lives in the World War."

Mrs. Alice Weeks, founder and president of the Home Service Abroad, gave this beautiful memorial, having lost her own son in the war her son, a writer of great promise.

Soon after the entrance of the United States into the World War, the American Library Association was asked by the Government to establish libraries in each of the cantonments where men were being trained for foreign service. Almost 1,000,000 books had been sent to camps in America and in Europe by April, 1918. As it became increasingly difficult to direct the European part of the work from Washington, headquarters were established at 10 rue de l'Elysée in the summer of that year.

Soldiers on leave in Paris soon discovered the pleasant rooms where their favorite books could be quietly read before open fires and where, while the streets were darkened during the air raids, a bright light and a hearty welcome were always to be found. Later on, the doors of the library were thrown open to the public.

**The Call for Perpetuation**

When the hundreds of American and British users of the library, and also the French readers of English who were using it, learned that as a consequence of the return of the American troops, it was to be closed, consternation ensued, and several meetings were held at the library in October, 1919, with result that a committee on its permanent organization was appointed, and on May 28, 1920, the "American Library in Paris" was duly incorporated.

On Aug. 24, 1920, the American Library in Paris, Inc., acquired the valuable collection of books and equipment that had accumulated at 10 rue de l'Elysée in connection with the Library War Service.

**Trustees and Staff**

The board of trustees has as honorary president the American Ambassador. Among the members of the advisory council are Raymond Poincaré, Marshal Joffre, Marshal Foch, René Viviani, and André Tardieu.

The administrative staff consists of a director and six assistants. The director, W. Dawson Johnston, formerly librarian of the St. Paul Public Library, is a representative American gentleman, whose administrative ability and literary discernment are supplemented by a tactful and courteous manner which has already won him a place in the hearts of a people who are wont to ascribe to Americans brusque manners, and arrogant and egotistical bearing.

**The Clientele, American and French**  
Writing in the Library Journal of Oct. 15, 1921, William N. C. Carlton, former director of the library, says, "Among the clearly defined groups now making active use of the collection are (1) officers and employees of the British and American embassies;

(2) the personnel of welfare organizations like the Red Cross, Y. M. C. A. etc.; (3) the employees of the American and English banks, commercial houses, and industrial corporations which have large branch establishments in or near Paris; (4) English-speaking students in the universities and other educational institutions; (5) newspaper correspondents, translators and writers resident in Paris; (6) tourists who have sufficient time to do some reading or studying; and (7) the wives and children of the officials and business men residents here."

The French clientele comprises: (1) students and teachers of English in the lycées and normal schools; (2) university professors and students whose courses are concerned with English and American history, literature, language, etc.; (3) journalists, translators, and men of letters; and (4) an increasing number of French men and women who read English and are desirous of informing themselves on current events and tendencies in the English-speaking world.

"Probably never before in history has European interest in America, American ideals and tendencies, and American current events, been so keen and searching as it is today, and the American Library in Paris, Inc., is at this moment perhaps the most effective means of responding to this interest that the continent affords. But its collections and administrative facilities represent only the nucleus or the beginnings of what they ought to be if a really adequate response is to be made to this clearly evident European need and desire for an authoritative and disinterested source of information regarding the English-speaking world."

**The Financial Situation**

In response to a question as to the financial condition of the library, Dr. Johnston handed me a circular, "To Book Borrowers," which states that "The lowest sum upon which the library can be maintained with all possible economy is 250,000 francs per annum. The only sources of income being dues of annual members, interest on reserve fund donations and book borrowers' cards; the receipts from these sources for the current year are estimated at 150,000, leaving a deficit of 100,000 francs." "Do your bit for the library," pleads the circular. "Become an annual member. The initial fee is 100 francs and the annual dues 100 francs."

To the American lotter in Paris the American Library is his real home in that great city. To the Frenchman interested in the development of his country's institutions, this little replica of one of America's greatest exponents of democracy, a public library, is a visible token of American friend-ship.

Note.—In the Wednesday editions of the United States from Nov. 1, 1922, to Feb. 7, 1923, inclusive, articles on libraries in England appeared in this column. An article entitled "Behind the Scenes," Feb. 14, was followed by a series of articles on libraries in Washington, D. C., Feb. 21 and April 11, inclusive. The few months articles will appear as follows:

July 2—Information Office.

July 2—[Louis] B. C. April 11—Special Correspondence—A fitting memorial to Captain Cook, in the form of an Indian totem pole from Vancouver Island, will be erected in Whitley, Yorkshire, near the residence of the noted explorer. Arrangements for shipping the large totem pole from Nootka on the west coast of Vancouver Island, to England have been completed here by W. G. Winterburn, who is about to leave for the old country.

Nootka, from which the pole is being secured, now a small Indian village, was the site of the old Spanish settlement visited by Cook in his north-ward voyages. Cook was interested in the totems and carvings of the Indians, and in his writings explains that they are not idols but tribal and family records.

**INDIAN TOTEM POLE IS COOK MEMORIAL**

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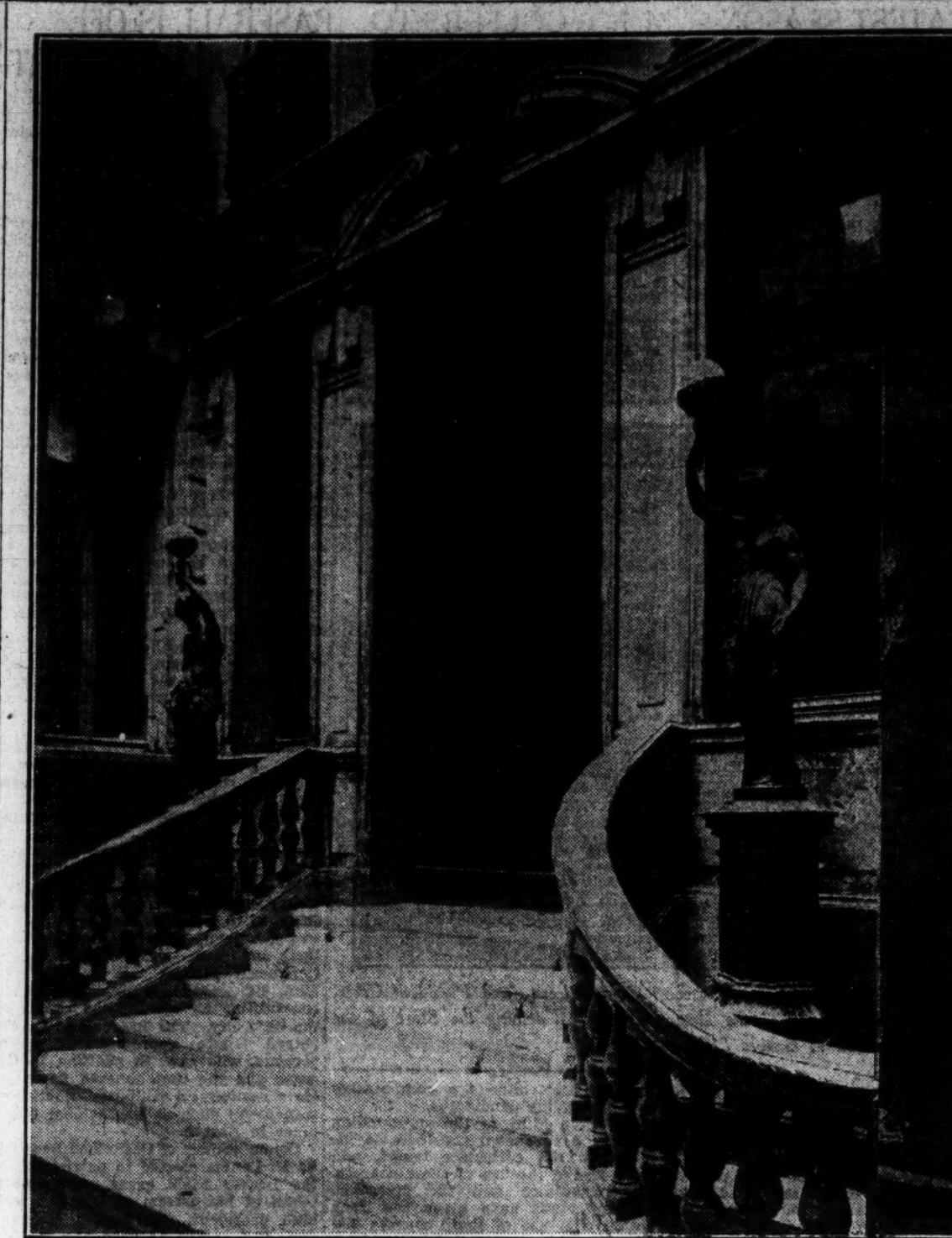
**BOLSHEVIST POLICY FAILS IN TURKESTAN**

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

LONDON, April 2—An interesting light is thrown on the present economic situation in Turkestan by reports read at the last conference of

reliable service.

responsible firm



The Entrance to the American Library in Paris

the Turkestan Communist Party recently held at Tashkent. Mr. Pasikovsky, the president of the Turkestan Economic Soviet, described the present economic situation as one of extreme gravity. The root of the evil was the collapse of the irrigation system. The canals and other irrigation works had for the most part ceased to function, with the result that the area of irrigated land was diminishing rapidly with each successive season, and the country was faced with the danger of a total economic collapse. The Soviet Government fully realized the absolute necessity of restoring the agriculture of Turkestan, but had admitted its inability to furnish even a small proportion of the minimum sum estimated as essential to save the situation.

As in the case of Russia in Europe, the Bolsheviks had commenced by nationalizing all industry, but had failed signalily to make this policy a success. At the present moment out of a total of 315 business concerns which had been originally nationalized all but 75 have been handed over to private individuals, and the productivity of the country is practically nil.

**PARIS-BELGRADE AIR SERVICE**

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

NEW YORK, April 17—Advices from Prague to the Czechoslovak consulate general here announce that the Jugoslav Transport Ministry has concluded an agreement with the Franco-Romanian Air Transport Company for the purpose of establishing a regular service between Paris and Belgrade as well as between the three Little Entente capitals, Prague, Bucharest and Belgrade.

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**WHERYARDROBES**

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Sons/Music Co.

1018 WALNUT ST., KANSAS CITY, MO.

**Wool Brothers**

1018-20-22-24 Walnut

KANSAS CITY, MO.

**NO BRITISH OFFICERS IN 1923 HORSE SHOWS**

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

LONDON, April 2—It seems probable that there will be no entries from British officers for the big jumping events at the horse shows this year, including those on the Continent. Lord Cavan, chief of the imperial staff, explains that the reason is a financial one. The cost of this form of recreation has risen so enormously that competing at the big shows may cost as much as £200. The average British officer is not disposed to take his amusements so seriously. As far as his horses are concerned, he gets much more value out of hunting and polo.

The British officer gets no help from his Government, beyond free stabling and garage if the horse is

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3% of the Valuation

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Prices 10.00 to 55.00

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**MR. SASTRI PUBLISHES REPORT ON INDIANS' STATE IN DOMINIONS****Natives Meet With Considerable Success—Little Social Distinction—Color Prejudice Exists in New Zealand**

**CALCUTTA.** Feb. 27 (Special Correspondence)—The report of Mr. Sastri's tour through Australasia, New Zealand and Canada has been published. In Australia, it states, the Indian population is approximately 2000, 700 being in New South Wales, and 400 in Victoria. The majority are Muhammadans, and are engaged in retail trade, or in agricultural operations. They meet with considerable success, one Indian owning a large sheep station of 260,000 acres, and 25,000 head of sheep. Wages are not less than 12s. per day. There is little social prejudice, but Australian opinion is absolutely emphatic in maintaining their present policy of white immigration.

Mr. Sastri explained that India fully accepted the right of Australia to follow its own policy in this respect. A special act is apparently necessary to enfranchise Indians, who would not automatically receive the benefit of the Commonwealth Franchise Act, after having the provincial franchise conferred on them. Mr. Sastri, after his conversations with Mr. Hughes, had every hope that Dominion franchise would be conferred on these resident Indians. Provincial laws are to be amended, so as to make Indians eligible for leases of land, for invalid and old age pensions; and to engage in the sugar and banana industries.

In New Zealand, the report states, there are only 600 Indians, whose main difficulties are their exclusion from the benefits of the Old Age Pension Act, and difficulty in obtaining employment. Color prejudice is partly responsible for the latter, and is indeed rather more manifest than in Australia.

Mr. Sastri has made the suggestion that if an agent were to be appointed to protect the interests of the numerous Indians resident in Fiji, his sphere might be extended to cover Australia and New Zealand.

In Canada, where there are 1200 Indians, half of them Sikhs, Mr. Sastri set himself the task of securing the

**VICTORIA ORIENTALS REMAIN OBSCUR**

**VICTORIA, B. C.** April 11 (Special Correspondence)—Separate schools opened here for the education of Chinese children who cannot speak English well. They were definitely closed this week, following the continued return of the Chinese to attend them. They will remain closed until September, when the Orientals will be given another opportunity to secure education.

The city school authorities have formally assured the Chinese

## MRS. BAKER TAKES LEAD IN SINGLES

With Mrs. Chapman, She Holds Doubles Leadership in U. S. Women's Bowling Meet

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 18 (Special) — Mrs. Z. Baker of Detroit rolled into the lead in the singles event of the women's national bowling tournament in the fourth day of competition yesterday. Her score was 528. Mrs. O. C. Bergman of St. Louis, the displaced leader, retains second place, with her mark of 520. Mrs. E. R. Dickman of Oshkosh, Wis., went into third place with 517, and Mrs. A. Martin of St. Louis holds forth with 496.

Mrs. Z. Baker and Mrs. E. Chapman of Chicago rolled into the lead in the doubles with a score of 984, thereby displacing the St. Louis team of Mrs. W. R. Smith and Mrs. O. C. Bergman, whose previous score of 982 gives them possession of second place. Mrs. M. Fox and Mrs. A. Antoine of Indianapolis rolled into third place with 850, while Mrs. Z. Lindwall and Mrs. H. Goff of Toledo rolled into fourth place with 942.

As a result of Monday's bowling, four Chicago teams are leading in the five-woman team competition. The Taylor Automobile Trunks held first place, with a score of 2250; Jackson Park, second place, with a score of 2197; Albert Pick, third, with 2194, and the Birk Cola Girls, last year champions, fourth, with 2131. The Birk Cola Girls' mark in 1922 was 2631.

At a meeting of the National Association here yesterday Kansas City was awarded the 1924 tournament, the exact date of which has not yet been determined. The delegation which was interested in getting the tournament for Detroit withdrew its application in favor of Kansas City, with the general understanding that Detroit would be awarded the 1925 event.

An election of officers was held to take the place of those whose terms had expired. Mrs. Zoo Queen of Chicago remains president and Mrs. F. Marx of Cleveland, treasurer. Other officers elected are: Mrs. F. Kepprath of Milwaukee, first vice-president; Mrs. M. Casey of Chicago, second vice-president, and Mrs. A. Gaines of Detroit, sergeant-at-arms.

Just before the election Mrs. M. Kelly Jr. of St. Louis, who has been secretary of the association since its organization, seven years ago tendered her resignation from office. No one was elected to replace her as it is hoped she will reconsider and retain her office.

## PENNSYLVANIA WINS LACROSSE GAME, 10-0

PHILADELPHIA, April 18—It is the opinion of those who saw the University of Pennsylvania lacrosse team defeat the Harvard varsity here yesterday by a score of 10 to 0 that the Red and Blue will have little difficulty in retaining its intercollegiate championship title this spring. While it is realized that Harvard has not had as much chance for good practice as has Pennsylvania, it is also thought that any team which can defeat the Crimson by such a one-sided score is far above the average.

Pennsylvania started right in and put on a powerful attack, with the result that five goals were registered before the half was over. Witmer, third attack for the Red and Blue, and Lattimer, first attack, were very strong, each scoring three goals. McFarland played finely on the defense, stopping a number of Harvard attacks which threatened scores. The summary:

PENNSYLVANIA HARVARD  
Fleck, ch. ...oh. Watson ...  
Pringle, ih. ...ih. Young ...  
Lattimer, 1st a. ...1st a. Thomas ...  
Gardner, 2d a. ...2d a. Sherman ...  
Witmer, 3d a. ...3d a. ...  
Brown, c. ...c. Merlano, Welsh ...  
Firesbach, 2d d. ...2d d. Crane ...  
Koch, 3d d. ...3d d. Duggett ...  
Close, 1st d. ...1st d. J. Black, Clegg ...  
Wehr, cp. ...cp. Merlano, Welsh ...  
Kelly, p. ...p. R. Rainland ...  
McFarland, g. ...g. R. Rainland ...  
Score: University of Pennsylvania 10, Harvard University 0. Goals—Witmer 3, Lattimer 2, Pringle 2, Fleck 2. Time—Two 25-minute periods.

## A. A. U. DENIES C. W. PADDOCK'S APPEAL

NEW YORK, April 18.—The board of governors of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States last night refused to grant an appeal by C. W. Paddock, University of Southern California sprint star and world's record holder, for sanction to take part in an international college track meet at Paris in May.

The board's decision was based on its opinion that an exception in Paddock's case could not be made for the recent A. A. U. ruling barring all American athletes, except the Yale-Harvard track team, from participating in international meets abroad this year. This ruling was affected to assure concentration upon America's preparation for the Olympic Games at Paris next year.

Paddock, after presenting his case to the board of governors, announced that he would acquiesce in the decision and not take part in the Paris meet, but would go abroad anyway for business reasons.

## HARVARD NINE IS DEFEATED

RICHMOND, Va., April 18.—The second game in the south for the Harvard varsity baseball team, now on its spring tour, was won yesterday by the Harvard team against the United States Naval Academy. The Crimson nine lost the first game of the trip here, yesterday, to the William and Mary College nine, 14 to 0. The local collegians' hitting was too much for the visitors, who used two pitchers in vain attempt to stop the onslaught. Paul Safford of William and Mary held the Harvard team to six hits. Left Fielder V. Chandler featured for the visitors, making four hits in four times at bat, two home runs, a double and a single. Percy Jenkins '24, shortstop for Harvard, made a two-base hit, the only extra base hit for the Crimson. The score by innings:

VIRGINIA IS DEFEATED

LEXINGTON, Va., April 18.—Washington and Lee defeated University of Virginia 8 to 3 in the second game of their baseball series here yesterday. Pitcher McDowell for Washington and Lee allowed only seven hits, struck out seven and made two doubles in as many trips to the plate.

SAND HILL BLUES WIN

PINEHURST, N. C., April 18.—The Sand Hill Blues defeated the Fort Bragg Slashers here yesterday in the second match of the annual Pinehurst spring polo tournament. 11 goals to 8. The Slashers were conceded five handicap goals by the Blues.

## General Committee of 3000 Authorized

Men Will Represent the U. S. Olympic Body in Campaign

NEW YORK, April 18.—Appointment of a general committee of 3000, representing athletic interests in every state and important city of the United States, was authorized last night by the executive committee of the American Olympic Committee to promote interest in and enlist support for the country's participation in the international games at Paris next year.

The names of 1200 men were given to the executive committee as a nucleus for the general organization.

Adoption of a new code of rules to govern the work of the American Olympic Committee, addition of more than a score of members to the executive committee and discussion of preliminary plans for sending this country's athletes abroad were other matters taken up.

A tentative report was submitted calling for the sending of a team of nearly 350 athletes in various branches of sport to Paris, but the executive committee expressed its belief that this representation should be cut down to around 250 at the most. The report provided for from 90 to 100 individuals for track and field sports.

Governing bodies for ice skating, hockey and other winter sports were requested to begin at once preparations for American representation in these branches of athletics, which will form the opening features of the Olympic program in January and February.

Gen. H. T. Allen, former commander of the American Army of Occupation, was added to the executive committee as executive officer. Other additions to the committee include: F. W. Moore, graduate manager of Harvard athletics, and A. J. Geigner of Boston.

## CHICAGO FORMS A SPORTS BODY

New Organization Defined as a Civic Boosting Project

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill., April 18.—Officers were elected and a constitution and by-laws adopted at a meeting of the Greater Chicago Amateur Sports Confederation here last night. The purpose of the organization was defined as a civic boosting project to make amateur athletics successful financially and a credit to civic pride.

E. Hitt was elected president. Three vice-presidents elected were G. H. Porter, D. F. Kelly and Elmer Stevens. H. S. Knox was elected treasurer and G. L. Treadwell was elected secretary.

Prof. A. A. Stagg, who presided as chairman of the meeting, was appointed to select a new nominating committee of seven men, who will draft a slate of 16 directors to be elected at the next meeting. A directing board of 21 members and an advisory committee of 10 members were provided for.

The confederation aims to create and maintain in the city of Chicago and Cook County a permanent organization, representative of amateur athletics and of organizations devoted thereto, to establish and maintain the highest ideals of amateur sports; to promote the development of physical education and obtain publicity for all amateur athletic events.

## MARSHALL-LASKER SERIES STILL TIED

UNITED STATES CHESS CHAMPIONSHIP STANDING

Won Dr. Lost Pts.  
F. J. Marshall ..... 3 3 3 4 4  
Edward Lasker ..... 3 3 3 4 4

CLEVELAND, April 18 (Special)—Contestants for the chess championship of the United States enter the tenth game of their series here tonight with the count tied. In the continuation of their adjourned ninth game here last night, F. J. Marshall of New York, the title defender, and Edward Lasker of Chicago, the challenger, played to a deadlock. The game was called after eight hours of play and 64 moves had failed to bring a decision.

## GREATEST SEASON IS ON, SAYS LANDIS

Commissioner Declares All Signs Point to New Heights in Game's Popularity

Entering fully into the occasion, his manner radiating even more than its usual optimism, Commissioner of Baseball K. M. Landis appeared at Braves Field yesterday, and next to President Christopher Mathewson himself, was the individual most sought after by newspaper writers and others with the game's interest at heart. Mr. Landis found time, between greeting

the members of the golf team at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology who are training steadily for their first trip next week, when they will meet the golfers of the United States Military Academy at West Point. Capt. F. G. Clement '23 expects the three men with him to oppose the Military Academy team as there are more than a dozen contestants for the positions on the Technology squad much work will have to be done during the latter part of this

week to determine the comparative standing of the candidates.

The golf clubs of the surrounding country have shown considerable interest in the collegiate teams, and have offered the use of their courses. The Woodlawn and the Merrimac Country clubs have given the Tech golfers the use of their courses five days a week and the Waltham Club is favorably considering granting them like privileges. This co-operation on the part of the clubs is greatly assisting the M. I. T. team to obtain the needed amount of practice for the strenuous schedule ahead of them.

Technology is scheduled to meet the golfers of Harvard, Dartmouth, Brown, Amherst, and Bowdoin, as well as the West Point team, their first opponents.

A number of veterans from last year's successful team has reported to Captain Clement. In the 1922 season only Yale and Harvard won from the Tech golfers, and seven teams including Brown, Williams and Amherst, met with defeat at the hands of the Engineers.

With Yale not among this year's opponents and a veteran squad on hand to build up a team the possibility of a clean sweep for the M. I. T. men is fairly good. The Cadets are looked upon as one of the most dangerous rivals, and Captain Clement is rushing the practice to get into the best possible shape for the coming trip. J. Y. Ballard '23, R. W. Conant '23 and A. L. Johnson '23 are last year's veterans who are looked upon as the mainstays of this season's squad.

Captains to lead two tech teams next year were elected by the Athletic Association yesterday. Denton Massay '24 of Toronto, Ont., was elected captain of the hockey team and S. T. Cook '24 of Southfield, Mass., was chosen to direct the basketball quintet next year. Both are veterans of three years standing in their respective sports. Massay has played goal, alternating at the net with former Capt. H. D. Nickle. Cook has played both guard and forward in the court game in which he gained prominence from the time he was on the freshman team.

The best individual playing of the day was by J. P. Guilford, Woodland, the United States champion of 1921, going around in 70, and coming home in under two 4s. The summary:

Woodland Golf Club defeated Wollaston Golf Club, 6½ to 5½.

Weston Golf Club defeated Winchester Country Club, 7 to 6.

Chestnut Hill Golf Club defeated Waltham Country Club, 9½ to 2½.

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## SEVENTY-EIGHT ENTER MARATHON

### Boston Athletic Association 25-Mile Race Attracts Fine Field Including 5 Former Winners

Twelve o'clock tomorrow noon will find 78 runners getting under way at Steven's Corner, Allston, for the twenty-seventh annual American 25-mile Marathon run, under the auspices of the Boston Athletic Association, with the finish at the B. A. Clubhouse on Exeter Street, Boston. A slight change has been made in the starting post by which the athletes have more of a straightaway which is expected to make up for the fraction of a mile more in distance that they will cover.

The entry list, though not the largest ever received, contains so many runners of note that this season's race should develop into one of the best since the first one was held in 1897.

Few if any other single sporting event in the country entertains more people than this race. Plans are made days ahead by the thousands of followers as to where they will go to view the race, and early in the day one will find eager spectators on hand to assure themselves of a good place to stand. As the course enters the city, it is necessary to rope off the roadway to keep free running space for the contestants.

Viewpoints and choice on the outside of the race are as numerous as the runners, and each of the participants has his own followers whose interest rests chiefly in what he does in the race. It is likely, however, that one runner in particular will be especially watched by everyone and he is the veteran C. H. DeMar, Melrose Post No. 90, A. L. Probably no former winner has ever entered the race with as many followers discussing the prospects of his repeating again.

The Melrose runner already has achieved lasting Marathon fame, by winning the B. A. race twice, a feat accomplished by only one other man, J. J. Caffrey, Hamilton, Ont., in 1900, and again the following year. DeMar first captured the honor in 1911, and after 11 years not only repeated his former victory by winning last year, but broke all records in so doing. He lowered the 1921 record of F. T. Zuna, Paulist Athletic Club, New York City, by 47.5-5s, establishing the new mark of 2h. 18m. 10s. Should he win again tomorrow he will have succeeded in doing what no other man has ever done in this race—win three times. He has trained faithfully for the event, and has declared that he expects to make his best showing this year.

Probably next to DeMar, in the center of interest, is Zuna, with the Melrose Athletic Association this year. The New York man was winner in 1921, establishing in his victory a record. His showing last year was a little disappointing, but his winning of the Boston Marathon recently has caused much speculation as to what he will do in this race. Zuna's method of training seems to be by constant racing and his entry again this year has caused delight to his followers.

Three other former winners are entered, each expecting to better his work of previous years. Only yesterday came an entry from E. O. Fabre, National Athletic Association, Montreal, who conditions himself during the winter by snow-shoe running, a method he believes that strengthens his legs and wind more than straight road work. Fabre, it will be remembered left the field at Exeter Street in 1915, crossing the tape in a flurry of snow, the cold air just suiting the Canadian, and another brisk temperature will be particularly advantageous to him.

W. J. Kennedy, Cygnat A. C., Port Chester, N. Y., victor in 1917, could not resist making one more try, although at the start of last year's race he was heard to say that it would be his last start. C. W. A. Linder, B. A. A., completes the former winners to enter this time and with his entry he filed intentions of making his best effort to have his name enrolled among the list of repeaters. Linder may surprise this year, having finished fourth in 1921, and seventh last year.

Among the leading contestants yet to win, but who should be the victor first this year, should be rated Victor MacCauley, Windsor, N. S., who romped in fourth last year. Considering that this was his first try at the long-distance race, there is a possibility of doing even better this year. A. K. Sturgis, Dorchester Club, was fifteenth in order of finish last year, and although he has been in the race numerous times, he still entertains the thought that he may win. The Hennigan brothers, James and T. P., of Dorchester, as usual will run again. Walter Carlson, Svitlod A. A., Chicago, comes from the mid-western city to try to win as his brother Frits did in 1913.

The Finnish-American A. C., always represented by strong runners, is sending new men this year and their work will be closely watched. Nestor Erickson, August Fager, Gunnar Nilsson, and Wallie Hillman are the men. A. Montevideo, Morristown, N. J., again enters as many times before. The number of times this veteran has entered Marathons in general is unknown, but it is believed to be over the half-century mark. He long ago passed the stage of expecting to win, but always finishes. As the entry closing time has been done away with, there is a possibility of other stars coming on for the start tomorrow noon. The entry list follows:

1. J. C. Reznick, Allston, Mass.  
2. E. R. Seaman, Boston, Mass.  
3. Frank Vasilopoulos, Greek-American A. C., New York.  
4. J. J. Whalen, South Boston, Mass.  
5. C. W. Rapp, Mohawk A. C., New York.  
6. J. J. Clements, Framingham A. C., Framingham, Mass.  
7. Cleve Bourdelais, Seville Council, K. of C., Brockton, Mass.  
8. O. R. Scavelli, Enterprise Club, Philadelphia.  
9. Emilio Molinari, Adrian Club, Roxbury, Mass.  
10. G. W. Spragg, Y. M. C. I., St. John, N. B.  
11. H. S. Stanton Jr., Italian A. C., Westerly, R. I.  
12. Michael Adelche, American A. A., Boston, Mass.  
13. Bert Coyne, Malden, Mass.

### BOSTON ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION MARATHON VICTORS

	H.	M.	S.	T.
1897-J. J. McDermott, New York, N. Y.	55	10		
1898-J. J. McDermott, Cambridge, Mass.	44			
1898-J. J. Brigid, Cambridge, Mass.	54	35		
1900-J. J. Caffrey, Hamilton, Ont.	39	44%		
1900-J. J. Caffrey, Hamilton, Ont.	29	25%		
1902-J. C. London, Cambridge, Mass.	41	29%		
1904-Michael Spring, New York, N. Y.	38	4%		
1906-Fred Lora, Mohawk A. C., Yonkers, N. Y.	38	18%		
1907-Thomas Longboat, West End Y. M. C. A., Toronto, Can.	24	24		
1908-T. P. Morrissey, Yonkers, N. Y.	35	43%		
1909-F. L. Campbell, Amherst, S. S.	28	37%		
1910-F. L. Campbell, Amherst, S. S.	21	39%		
1911-C. H. DeMar, Melrose, Mass.	21	18%		
1912-C. H. DeMar, Melrose, Mass.	21	18%		
1913-J. Ryan, Irish-American C. New York, N. Y.	21	18%		
1914-J. J. Caffrey, Hamilton, Ont.	25	1%		
1915-E. O. Rabie, Richmond A. C., Montreal, Can.	31	41%		
1916-A. V. Roth, Dorchester Club, Dorchester, Mass.	27	25%		
1917-J. Kennedy, Cygnat A. C., Portchester, N. Y.	29	12%		
1919-C. W. A. Linder, Hurley, A. C., Quincy, Mass.	29	31		
1920-Peter Trivoulidas, New York, N. Y.	22	18%		
1921-F. T. Zuna, Paulist A. C., New York, N. Y.	22	18%		
1922-C. H. De Mar, Dorchester Club	18	10%		

\*Record.

14. J. P. Henigan, Dorchester, Mass.

15. Henry Kanto, City View Club, Claremont, N. H.

16. D. C. Hutchinson, Dover-Foxcroft, Me.

17. L. B. Edwards, Dedham, Mass.

18. Joseph Conto, Pastime A. C., New York.

19. Ralph Mumma, Cleveland, Ohio.

20. H. W. Goslin, Dorchester Club.

21. Edward Lyons, Dorchester Club.

22. W. J. Kennedy, Cygnat A. C., Portchester, N. Y.

23. John Rosi, Cygnat A. C., Portchester, N. Y.

24. W. J. Caldwell, Y. M. C. A., Fall River, Mass.

25. A. Montevideo, Morristown, N. J.

26. F. Zuna, Millrose A. C., N. Y.

27. A. B. Evans, Brooklyn, Mass.

28. Victor MacAuley, Weymouth, Mass.

29. E. K. McAlpin, Dorchester Club.

30. E. K. McAlpin, Dorchester Club.

31. T. P. Hayden, Santa Maria Council, K. of C., Malden.

32. Christopher Bolekos, Greek-American A. A.

33. S. N. Miragras, Greek-American A. A.

34. Michael Daley, St. Alphonsus A. C., Philadelphia.

35. H. A. Garvin, Shanahan C. C.

36. C. K. Eldredge, Haverhill Y. M. C. A., Haverhill, Mass.

37. J. Foxcroft, Carleton, East Sandwich, Mass.

38. Otto Ahrens, Quincy, Mass.

39. C. W. A. Linder, B. A. A.

40. L. Flanders, B. A. A.

41. George Czarski, Dorchester Club.

42. E. L. Johnson, Needham, Mass.

43. W. C. Baldwin, W. Roxbury, Mass.

44. Nestor Erickson, Finnish-American A. C., New York.

45. August Fager, Finnish-American A. C., New York.

46. Gunnar Nilson, Finnish-American A. C., New York.

47. Willi Hillman, Finnish-American A. C., New York.

48. James Cleary, Dorchester Club.

49. John McIver, Dorchester Club.

50. Oswald Sparson, Dorchester Club.

51. Gabriel Salem, Dorchester Club.

52. A. K. Sturgis, Dorchester Club.

53. T. E. Hartley, Majestic, A. C., Stamford, Conn.

54. Wallace Carlson, Svitlod A. A., Stamford, Conn.

55. Manuel Concession, Newton Y. M. C. A.

56. Peppino Portofolio, Cambridge, Mass.

57. E. H. Fitzpatrick, Blue Hill A. C., Natick.

58. M. J. Lynch, Allosius Club, Washington, D. C.

59. John Martin, St. Christopher Club, New York.

60. J. F. Fenton, Boston, Mass.

61. J. P. Shannon, Canton, Mass.

62. C. H. DeMar, Melrose Post No. 90, A. L.

63. Martin Silver, Waltham, Mass.

64. George Lyons, St. Alphonsus A. A.

65. W. J. Weller, Quincy, Mass.

66. Christos Poulos, Boston, Mass.

67. C. A. McNamee, Roslindale, Mass.

68. A. R. Michaelson, Greenwich, Conn.

69. T. K. Laughlin, Northfield, Vt.

70. Albert Parker, Brookline, Mass.

71. Kimball Easterbrook, Chelsea, Mass.

72. E. O. Fabre, National A. A. A.

73. C. W. A. Linder, B. A. A.

74. B. E. O'Hara, Brockton, Mass.

75. M. A. Koski, Gloucester Y. M. C. A.

76. V. J. Stronach, Boston, Mass.

77. John Smith, Brookline, Mass.

78. J. S. Ewing, Boston, Mass.

79. G. W. Spragg, Mohawk A. C., New York.

80. G. W. Spragg, Mohawk A. C., New York.

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99. G. W. Spragg, Mohawk A. C., New York.

100. G. W. Spragg, Mohawk A. C., New York.

## THE PAGE OF THE SEVEN ARTS

**"The Inevitable" in London,  
New Comedy by Isabel Jay**

Special from Monitor Bureau

London, March 29

**A** ST. JAMES'S THEATER, arranged with Gilbert Miller, Isabel Jay and Frank Curzon in "The Inevitable," a play in three acts by Isabel Jay. The cast:

Maria ..... Rosalind Wren Webster  
H. Halliday Hope  
Mrs. Vince ..... Ethel Coleridge  
Carlo Pascall ..... Dennis Warren  
Angela West ..... Cecilia Curzon  
James ..... Frank Curzon  
Lady Hathaway ..... Elizabeth Tanner  
Bobby Beattie ..... Tiny Allen  
Rupert ..... Rikel Kent  
Henry Caine ..... Henry Caine  
Augustus Browne ..... Howard Sturge

The title of Isabel Jay's new, and first play has a personal and particular, as well as a general application. The story of the play concerns itself with the career of a great actress, Angela West, and with the inevitable moment in her life when she, the elder, has to give way to her daughter, Angela, as the younger generation.

A great dramatist has written a great play with a great part which the great actress looks forward eagerly to playing; but that is not the author's idea; his intention is that Anne should train her daughter to play the part, that of a youthful heroine. After a tearful struggle with a not altogether unnatural jealousy, Anne falls in with the dramatist's views, and coaches Angela so well, that she makes a great success. The ball is at her feet, passed there by her mother, but she deliberately kicks it away. Success has by no means turned her head, but has only served to show how firmly it is screwed on her pretty little shoulders. She has found her way to the great heart of the public, and to that of a highly eligible individual at the same time, and a happy home and husband offer more attractions to her than a glorious public career. Her first appearance shall be her last and she passes the ball back to her mother's feet, for another actress who has come in Angela's way. But she also kicks the ball away, for she too prefers marriage with a faithful friend, who has loved her and proposed to her.

**"The Exile"**

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 13—George M. Cohen Theater, beginning April 19, 1923. Joseph Sidney presents Eleanor Painter and José Ruben in "The Exile," a romantic comedy drama by Sidney Toler. Staged by José Ruben. The cast:

Etienne Girardot ..... Madame Peronne ..... Marion Abbott  
Berencie Millet ..... Eleanor Painter  
Jacques Cortot ..... José Ruben  
Rouget de Lisle ..... Aubrey Beattie  
Journalist ..... Wallis Clark  
Marthe ..... Tiny Allen  
Lafleur ..... Leonard Clegg  
Barber ..... Rikel Kent

It is Paris and the year is 1792, so the author of the play "The Exile" tells us. There are living in the lodging house of Madame Peronne at 16 Rue Street Honore, Paris, Berencie Millet, a vocal and dramatic student, and Jacques Cortot, a playwright. Both are talented, but both are poor. When the last ray of hope has nearly vanished, Cortot conceives what he thinks a brilliant idea. He proposes that in order to gain a position for Berencie to act at the Comédie Française he shall introduce her as the wife of a certain Marquis who had been exiled from France sometime previous. Jacques says that he knew the Marquis well in London, that he possesses his last papers, and that the Marquis himself has disappeared forever.

Berencie consents to carry out her side of the deception, and at first all seems to be going well. The engagement at the Comédie Française is procured, but the beauty and charm of Berencie has attracted the attention and admiration of a certain influential count. When Berencie spurns his advances in favor of Jacques the count's jealousy takes the form of suspicion that there is a deception of some kind regarding the Marquis and her playwright friend. A detective is engaged to spy upon them. He searches Jacques' book and discovers papers that prove that Jacques is not the Marquis. As there is a price on the head of the Marquis should he step foot on French soil, the count threatens Berencie that he will expose Jacques.

The revolution is at its height and the conflict between the aristocrats and the "citizens" is most intense as Berencie in order to save the life of Jacques, appears to fail him at the moment when he needs her most. A turn in the tide of fortune, however, and satisfactory explanations restore order, but not until after Berencie, the supposed aristocrat, has been roughly handled by the mob, as she is escaping from the count and returning to Jacques. Her singing of the "Marseillaise" which has just been written by Rouget de Lisle quiets the mob and at the same time brings the play to a stirring climax.

"The exile" is old-fashioned, but it is very well acted by an excellent company. Miss Painter sings charmingly several numbers and acts the part of Berencie with becoming winsomeness. José Ruben has staged the play well, and he acts the part of Jacques with the sureness of touch that graces all of his portrayals. Marion Abbott as the Madame Peronne gives one of her thoroughly finished performances. Wallis Clark plays the part of the count and adds another success to his list of characterizations. The small part of Rouget de Lisle is in the hands of Sidney Riggs, another of the young actors whose future work will be watched with interest. Leonard Ide plays the part of the spy-detective and does it in the careful manner that is characteristic of all of his work. Etienne Girardot, Aubrey Beattie, Tiny Allen and Rikel Kent complete the excellent cast.

F. L. S.

**New York Stage Notes**

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 14—"The Song of Songs" and "The Show Booth," done

a "non-representational" manner,

at the Lyric for one week.

For the fifth bill of its current sea-

son, Equity Players announced that Laurette Taylor will appear as Nell Gwynne, in "Sweet Nell of Old Drury," Paul Kester's play which was first presented in New York in 1909 with Ada Rehan. For the Equity production she will use the version of the "Kestrel,"

which her husband, J. Hartley Man-

ners, prepared for the use of Fred Terry, and which has been played with success in England during the last year. Mr. Kester will supervise the casting and direction of the play which will open at the Forty-Eighth Street Theater, May 14. The Equity Players also announce an all-star repre-

sentation of "The Rivals" for one week beginning May 7. Francis Wilson, Vio-

lent Heming and James T. Powers, who

appeared in The Players' Club Revival of the piece last spring, will again play

Bob Acres, Lydia and David.

Jackie Coogan in "Daddy"

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 17—Jackie Coogan's latest picture, "Daddy," shown this week at the Strand Thea-

ter, is a First National attraction directed by E. Mason Hopper. The

story is by the boy's parents, except

Jackie himself.

He appears as the son of a strug-

gling violinist. The boy's mother runs

away, for no particular reason, taking

the boy with her. He lives on a farm

for a period, during which there is

much bucolic comedy. After the

homestead is sold amid many pathetic

incidents, he joins fortunes with a

street musician. Eventually he is

reunited with his father, who has be-

come a famous musician during the

separation. Throughout the picture,

when the director did not make him

behave as though he were a man

acting the part of a boy, Jackie again

proved his appeal as a combination

of lovable youngster and good actor. It

is this combination that makes his

pictures interesting to adults and

children alike. Cesare Gravini, as the

street musician, and George Kuwa, as

the Japanese valet, do good work in the

J. P. R.

MISS ANGLIN IN GREEK PLAY

Margaret Anglin will present "The

Hippolytus" of Euripides in the Greek

Theater at Berkeley, Cal., on May 21,

at the invitation of the University of

California, extended through its presi-

dent. These performances will mark

Miss Anglin's seventh appearance at

Berkeley in classic roles.

Helen Osgood

Now on tour, in her original character

sketches, poems, and a series of

remarkable understandings of human nature.

Of unusual literary and creative ability,

she versatility and unexpected stage

presence without any accessories of the stage.

Enthusiastically received by every audience.

She is the author of "The Girl in the

Globe," "The Girl in the Moon," "The

## JERICHO POOL WOOL SALE BIG MARKET EVENT

### High Price for Raw Means Record Quotation on Clean Basis Landed in Boston

The last week has been eventful in the American wool trade. A much stronger tone has been discernible in the seaboard markets, although the big event of the last week has been the announcement of the sale of the Jericho wool pool in Utah.

This pool which is the largest individual "line" of wool to be sold in the west, comprising about \$100,000 pounds, is generally regarded as the "key" clip of the new wool season. Its sale is awaited with no little interest and the price paid for this wool is usually regarded as establishing more or less a basis for the purchase of the other wools of similar character.

The wool this year was bought jointly by the American Woolen Company and Hallowell Jones & Donald of Boston, at 51 cents, flat, which means a clean basis cost, landed in Boston, of about \$1.45, which is the highest price paid for fine and fine medium wools of the French combing type to date.

#### New Clip Buying Expands

The buying of the new clip has been expanding gradually during the last week, and with shearing spreading more and more, it may be expected that the buying of the new clip will become more active from now on.

Thus far, between 10 and 15 per cent of the new clip probably has changed hands, the bulk of the wool purchased going to the American Woolen Company and to one or two Boston dealers.

More or less medium wool has been purchased, but the contracting has shown a decided preference for the finer qualities and these wools are being taken everywhere where they can be bought advantageously, from Oregon to Texas, as high as 53 cents having been reported paid for good 12 months' clips in the latter State, with growers there taking 60 cents as a possible price before the season ends.

### ROLLS-ROYCE CO. YEAR'S EARNINGS

In Oregon, 42@43c is being paid for fairly good fine and fine medium clips, these prices showing clean costs of about \$1.40@1.45, depending upon how good the wools are.

Medium clips running chiefly to three-eighths and quarter-blood grades (56s and 50s) have been bought at around \$1@1.05, clean basis, Boston. Little or nothing has been done in the bright wool states, namely, east of the Mississippi River, at yet.

#### Foreign Markets Strong

The foreign markets are all very strong and buoyant. In the primary markets the last sales of the season are being held; in fact, the last sale of the season was held in Melbourne, Australia, last Thursday, except for 12 months' clips in the latter State, with growers there taking 60 cents as which will be held some time in June.

Sales at Sydney have offered some fairly good wools during the last week or 10 days and prices have shown an advance of 5 to 10 per cent over the closing rates of the previous series.

Fine wools have been in especially good demand. American buyers have been seeking the best combing wools, while English operators have been keen for the top-quality sorts and have usually topped the bidders for these wools, which is not strange, in view of the fact that topmakers in England have been having a very good business and American buyers have been searching out the better descriptions of merino in Yorkshire, and have cleared that market of practically everything in the shape of 64s matchings, as well as taking a considerable weight of medium to fine cross-bred matchings.

Good topmaking 64-70s wools out of Sydney have been costing approximately \$1.15, clean basis, in bond, landed Boston, which price indicates fairly well the strong position of fine wools the world over.

Good combing 70s were costing about \$1.25, while weft wools of the same grade were costing about \$1.18, and 60s good combing wools were fetching about \$1, in bond, clean basis, landed Boston, all quotations being converted on the basis of \$4.70 for exchange. Some little end-season business is being done at the Cape in super 12 months' wool at \$1.15, clean basis, landed Boston, in bond and fair 12 months' wools at about \$1.10, while 10 to 12 months' wools are costing about \$1.05.

A few small offerings are made from Montevideo and Buenos Aires at prices which are quite on a level with this market, or a bit higher; indeed, frequently, these wools can be bought here cheaper than they can be imported.

#### Medium Wools Firm

While fine wools have a decided preference with the buyers, there has been some business in medium grades at firm prices. Scoured wools are very dull still; in fact, all descriptions suitable for the use of the manufacturers of woolens, as distinct from the makers of worsted cloth, are in very light demand and prices have been ruling on the weak side.

Wool nolls are also very much on the easy side, with considerable weights of foreign nolls in stock here. Specialty nolls, such as mohair and camel's hair, have been readily salable, however, at very full rates.

Expectations of a general tariff increase of wool rates by the Tariff

Commission in the near future do not seem to be well founded. Some preliminary inquiries have been instituted by the Tariff Commission in line with the provisions of the new tariff act, where the duties of the Tariff Commission are prescribed.

One of these duties is to determine from time to time the trend of production and conversion costs at home and abroad on wool and wool manufactures. No general investigation, however, has been decided upon by the commission and it is doubtful if there will be such a general investigation in the near future, unless the preliminary inquiries above mentioned make it desirable in the judgment of the commission.

### CATTLE AND SHEEP ARE STRONGER IN LIVE-STOCK MARKET

CHICAGO, April 18.—The strength manifested in the live-stock market on the first day of this week was continued yesterday, with cattle active and most grades, except canners, up 15 cents. Sheep were steady to strong, while hogs exhibited an easy tendency. Receipts, prices and conditions were as follows:

Cattle—Receipts, 10,000; active; beef steers generally steady to 15c higher; better grade, reflecting advance; top matured steers, Kansas fed, \$1.40@1.45; same state, \$10; several lots, matured steers, \$9@9.50; best long yearlings, \$9.90; Boston, \$10.50; \$10.50@10.70; new lots, plain light yearlings, \$9.50; beef, cows and heifers, strong to 15c higher; good to choice light beef heifers, \$12.75@12.90; in load weight, \$12.50; cattle, steady to 15c higher; veal, calves, 50c to 75c higher; selected feeders, steady; moderately active; thin kind, unevenly sized, \$10.50@11.50; choice feeders, to packers, \$12.25@12.75; few, up to \$10@10.50 to shippers; bulk desirable bologna, bulls, around \$6; few, 25c to 50c higher; cattle, \$10.50@11.50; steers, \$10.50@11.50.

Hogs—Receipts, 28,000; active; trading mostly lower than yesterday's best time to traders and shippers; packer market, 10c to 15c lower than early Monday; bulk 160 to 165, best long average, \$12.50@12.60; packers, \$12.50@12.75; few, up to \$12.75@12.90; packing, sow, mostly \$7.00@7.15; pigs, uneven; bulk, 100 to 130c; few, up to 130c; sheep, steady to 15c down; estimated hothouse, 10c to 15c down; lambs, \$12.50@12.75.

Sheep—Receipts, 20,000; lambs, steady to 15c higher; choice, \$12.50@12.75; packers, \$12.50@12.75; bulk wools, \$12.50@12.60; clipped lambs, mostly \$10@11.75; one load choice at \$12.05; heavies, \$10.50@11.75; sheep, steady to 15c down, up to \$9.50; wethers, \$10.50@11.75; ewes, up to \$9.50; wethers, \$10.50@11.75; aging 50c; clipped wethers, up to \$8.40; some heavy kind unsold at noon.

### ROLLS-ROYCE CO.

### YEAR'S EARNINGS

The Rolls-Royce Company, British parent of the Springfield (Mass.) U. S. A. corporation of the same name, earned a profit in its last fiscal year ended Nov. 1 of £149,209, despite the fact that a three months' lockout of mechanics disorganized the output. At the current rate for sterling this is equal to \$695,300.

After deduction of income taxes and reserves the net profit was equal to about 8 per cent on the \$3,946,000 of capital stock. There is no bonded debt or preferred stock.

### PEG DOESN'T HOLD THE GERMAN MARK

NEW YORK, April 18.—German marks, which had been "pegged" by the German Government at 0.048 cents for two months, broke to 0.033 cents today, one of the most violent reactions in recent months.

Exchange dealers said that it probably indicated the withdrawal of Government support.

### Public Utility Earnings DETROIT EDITION

March 1923 1922  
Over revenue \$2,011,981 \$2,011,749  
Over expense 1,914,541 1,558,527  
Over income 903,440 564,322  
Deductions 362,202 341,785  
Over income 541,239 321,535  
Over rev-3 months 8,456,401 6,816,322  
Over expense 5,817,152 4,664,887  
Over income 2,639,249 2,151,845  
Over expense 2,169,152 1,781,845  
Net income 1,574,817 1,147,985

BANGOR RAILWAY & ELECTRIC  
February: 1923 1922  
Gross 126,153 \$120,134  
Over income 59,086 48,825  
Over expense 1,003,632 1,032,951  
Net income 27,195 24,265  
Gross—year 1,508,187 1,428,265  
Over income 757,978 651,792  
Net income 473,810 368,383  
Deficit after divs 141,683 141,547

DETROIT EDITION  
March: 1923 1922  
Gross \$3,903,356 \$3,611,312  
Over income 1,003,632 1,032,951  
Net income 2,900,724 2,578,361  
Over rev-3 months 10,819,035 10,188,018  
Over income 3,800,035 3,281,018  
Net income 6,441,715 6,148,535

APPALACHIAN POWER  
Year ended March 31: 1923 1922  
Gross \$3,070,748 \$2,600,212  
Net 283,115 280,268  
Surplus 283,115 280,268

KEYSTONE TELEPHONE  
March: 1923 1922  
Gross \$146,587 \$139,473  
Over expense 2,235,565 2,242,825  
Over income 1,003,632 1,032,951  
Deductions 519,172 516,875  
Net income 512,527 364,399  
Pfd divs 155,180 124,500  
Balance 357,347 240,891  
Deficit after divs 141,683 132,899

PHILADELPHIA RAIL. TRANSIT  
March: 1923 1922  
Over revenue \$2,011,981 \$2,011,749  
Over expense 1,914,541 1,558,527  
Over income 903,440 564,322  
Deductions 362,202 341,785  
Over income 541,239 321,535  
Over rev-3 months 8,456,401 6,816,322  
Over expense 5,817,152 4,664,887  
Over income 2,639,249 2,151,845  
Over expense 2,169,152 1,781,845  
Net income 1,574,817 1,147,985

CUMBERLAND COUNTY POWER & LIGHT  
Year: 1922 1921  
Gross income \$3,476,587 \$3,259,473  
Over expense 2,235,565 2,242,825  
Over income 1,003,632 1,032,951  
Net income 2,237,592 2,026,125  
Over rev-3 months 10,819,035 10,188,018  
Over income 3,800,035 3,281,018  
Net income 6,441,715 6,148,535

DETROIT EDITION  
March: 1923 1922  
Gross \$3,903,356 \$3,611,312  
Over expense 1,003,632 1,032,951  
Net income 2,900,724 2,578,361  
Over rev-3 months 10,819,035 10,188,018  
Over income 3,800,035 3,281,018  
Net income 6,441,715 6,148,535

ONION SHIPMENTS  
BREAK ALL RECORDS  
DURING THIS SEASON

CHICAGO, April 18.—All previous records for onion shipments were broken this season, the United States Bureau of Agricultural Economics estimated today.

The seasonal output for the 14 late or main crop states has filled about 20,000 cars. That total exceeds last season's by 6,800 cars and is 1,300 more than in 1920-21 season, which set the highest previous record.

Massachusetts, with 1280 cars, showed an increase of 18 per cent from

Twelve months net. 5,470,893 4,529,278 last year.

### National Simbroco 8% Preferred

#### Cumulative and Participating

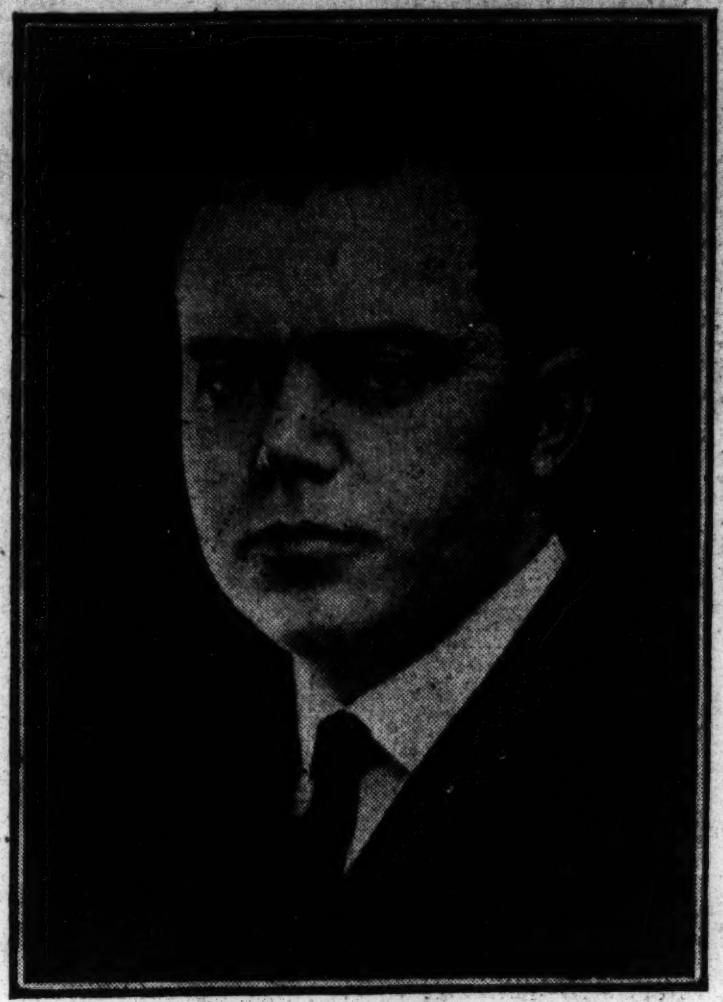
The Simbroco Co. is in a position to accept only orders which seem desirable. The result of this policy is pleasing to its stockholders. But should building construction fall below normal, the Corporation has proved its ability to earn and pay dividends on its Preferred Stock. We believe the Corporation could repeat this success with another plant in any large building center.

A special circular upon request

ROY J. FOSTER & CO., Inc.  
New England Investments  
10 STATE STREET, BOSTON 9

We are therefore offering the Corporation's 8% Cumulative Participating Preferred Stock, the proceeds of which will be used to build plants in New York and other large building centers, where leading contractors have already used Simbroco concrete stone. The use of concrete stone is rapidly replacing cut granite and freestone in high-grade building work.

The stock is 8% cumulative preferred and participating up to 12%.



Frederick B. Patterson

### STANDARD GAS & ELECTRIC SHOWS RECORD EARNINGS

#### Profits for 1922 Equal 16.38 Per Cent on Common Stock—Has 40,000 Shareholders

Standard Gas & Electric Company has issued its annual report for the year ended Dec. 31, 1922, showing net revenue of \$4,652,126, a gain of \$1,000,000 over 1921.

The balance of earnings, after interest and preferred dividends deductions, was \$1,756,455, equal to 16.38 per cent on the \$10,000 common stock, \$50 par, which compares with 11.37 per cent on the common in the previous year.

The 1922 results were the best in the history of the company.

#### Common Stock Increased

Effective April 3, 1923, the stockholders approved reclassification of the common stock from shares of \$50 par value to shares without par value, and authorized the increase of common stock from \$30,000 to \$60,000 shares. There will be 212,000 shares of common stock outstanding, the same number as previously, when the exchange of shares has been completed.

The company owns investments in 12 groups of utility properties serving 66 cities and towns in 16 states, the territory having a population of 2,375,000. The gross earnings of these companies increased 7.11 per cent to \$37,413,158, and the net earnings 12.96 per cent to \$13,345,718, for the year. Improved general conditions and increased demand for service caused new property construction by the operated public utility companies in 1922 exceeding \$18,000,000 in cost.

#### Heavy New Construction

Future growth is indicated by the following paragraph: "For 1923 the construction budgets for new power stations, gas plants, enlarged transmission lines and main extensions aggregate about \$30,000,000. This remarkable growth of physical equipment is urgently required by present and prospective demands for service. In part it reflects construction deferred during periods of excessively high money rates and temporarily halted commercial and business development."

Continued operation of the customer-ownership policy of equity financing by the operated companies met with increasing success. The properties now have approximately 40,000 shareholders, including those purchasing stock on the partial payment plan. During 1922 there were 13,892 separate sales of securities at the operated properties, the total par value of the securities thus sold being \$10,768,550.

The comparative earnings statement is given as follows:

	1922	1921
Gross revenue	\$4,759,702	\$3,632,425
Net revenue	4,652,126	3,641,212
Interest charged	2,871,432	2,194,583
Preferred dividends	1,074,985	990,388
Rate	8%	8%
Surplus	1,756,455	1,205,000
Int. & pfd. div. dis. & exp.	350,000	150,000
Surplus	1,386,455	1,080,980

The comparative earnings statement is given as follows:

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## TRADING IN NEW YORK MARKET IS ANIMATED TODAY

### Du Pont Again Is a Strong Feature Among the Specialties

Prices displayed a firm tone at the opening of today's New York Stock Market. Operations for the rise were continued in the oil, motor, motor accessory, equipment and a selected assortment of railroad shares and specialties.

Du Pont advanced one point to 140 1/2, another new high record. The early advance in rails, was led by Western Pacific, which opened a point higher. Baldwin, Studebaker, Pan-American B and Mack Truck also registered moderate gains on opening sales.

Trading broadened as the morning progressed, and early gains were extended. Canadian Pacific established a new top at 155 1/2, up 1, and New Orleans, Texas & Mexico advanced 3 1/2.

Du Pont extended its gain to 6 points, touching 145 1/2, and General Motors created a new peak price at 17 1/2, up 3 1/2. Sugars made a moderate rise to a new high price for the refined product at 9.60c a pound.

Gains of 1 to 2 points also were recorded by Pan-American B, Republic Steel preferred, International Harvester, Kelly Springfield, National Cloth & Suit preferred and General Electric.

An overnight break of 10 points to .0033 cents in German marks was the feature of the foreign exchange market. Demand sterling held steady just below 4.85c and French francs yielded slightly to 8.2 cents.

#### Prices Continue Upward

The rising tendency of prices continued throughout the morning. Oils were again the center of speculative activity, but a good inquiry also developed for a number of other popular industrial issues. Stocks of eastern lines made the most progress in the railroad group, with the Readings, New Haven and Delaware & Hudson up 1 to 2 points. Du Pont sold 6 1/2 points above yesterday's closing. At the close, United Railways investment preferred 3, Maryland Oil 2 1/2 and Tide-water Oil 2.

Call money opened at 5 per cent.

Profit-taking sales in Du Pont depressed it 1/2 points and Computing, Tabulating & Recording, Reynolds Spring, Stewart, Warner, National Lead, Woolworth, American Home & Leather preferred and Pierce Oil preferred were also under pressure, losing 1 to 2 1/2 points. Buoyancy, however, was evident in a number of other shares, Canadian Pacific climbing 4 1/2 points to 154 1/2, a new high record. American Express and American Radiator advanced 2 each, and a number of other specialties 2 to 2 1/2.

#### Bonds Are Higher

Irregularly higher prices were noted in today's early bond dealings. In the foreign list Czechoslovakian 8s advanced more than a point to 88 1/2, where they were within a fraction of the year's high. Other foreign bonds moved irregularly.

United States Government issues were unctionary, showing losses of 1 1/2 to 3 1/2 of a point. New Haven 6s, up 1 1/2, and New York, Westchester & Boston 4 1/2s, up 1 1/2, led the advance in railroad mortgages.

There were some good gains in the industrial division. Maryland Oil 8s, with warrants, rising 4 1/2 points, and Computing, Tabulating & Recording 6s, Morris & Co. 4 1/2s and Punta Alegre 7s each selling about a point higher.

## RAILWAYS GET QUESTIONNAIRE TO AID EFFICIENCY

WASHINGTON, April 17.—As a part of its inquiry into efficiency and economy of railroad management, the Interstate Commerce Commission today ordered 51 of the larger railroads to furnish under oath responses to a questionnaire covering labor conditions in their maintenance departments, and the general situation in regard to fitness of their equipment. The companies are given until May 25 to reply.

Each railroad was asked for data as to how the strike of shopmen had affected it and whether any settlement had been made with the employees as a body. Where no agreement had been formally reached, the roads are required to say what the striking employees demanded before returning to work.

They also were asked for information on the expenditures made in fighting the strike, such as in providing lodgings for guards and strike breakers, and to give by month from July 1, 1921, to March 31, 1923, the total number of train and engine employees in their service.

## CHICAGO BOARD

Wheat: Open High Low Close  
May 1.25c 1.26c 1.24c 1.25c  
July 1.23c 1.24c 1.22c 1.23c  
Sept. 1.21c 1.22c 1.20c 1.20c  
Corn .50c .50c .50c .50c  
Oats .32c .32c .31c .31c  
Oats: May .45c .45c .45c .45c  
July .45c .45c .45c .45c  
Sept. .45c .45c .45c .45c  
Lard: May 11.20 11.20 11.20 11.20  
July 11.35 11.57 11.50 11.50  
Sept. 11.80 11.80 11.50 11.50

**COMMODITY PRICES**  
NE W YORK, April 18 (Special B-P).—Following are the day's cash prices for staple commercial products:

April 18 Mch 19 1922  
Wheat, No. 2 spring 1.53c 1.53c 1.53c 1.52c  
Wheat, No. 2 red 1.51c 1.48c 1.67c 1.67c  
Corn, No. 2 yellow 1.01c 1.01c 1.01c 1.01c  
Oats, No. 2 white 1.01c 1.01c 1.01c 1.01c  
Flour, Minn. pat. 7.40 7.40 7.40 7.40  
Lard, prime .12.20 12.10 12.10 12.10  
Pork, mess .27.75 27.50 27.50 27.50  
Salt, 100 lbs. 1.00c 1.00c 1.00c 1.00c  
Sugar, gran. .90c 1.00c 1.00c 1.00c  
Iron, No. 2 Phl. 33.14 31.76 22.24 22.24  
Iron Products 52.14 52.14 52.14 52.14  
Kreisig S. Co. 22.24 22.24 22.24 22.24  
Lehigh Valley 65.94 65.94 65.94 65.94  
Lima Loco. 25.25 25.25 25.25 25.25  
Steel billets, Pitts. 45.00 45.00 45.00 45.00  
Print. cloths .08 .08 .08 .08  
Zinc, 100 lbs. 7.70 8.50 8.50 8.50

\*Lowest quotations by New York refineries.

† Prices quoted by leading traders.

## NEW YORK STOCKS

(Quotations to 2:20 p. m.)

Open High Low Apr. 18 Apr. 17

Loft Inc. . . . . . 100 98 96 96 96

Mackay Cos. pf. 65.00 65.00 65.00 65.00 65.00

Mack Truck. 81.00 81.00 81.00 81.00 81.00

Mack 2d pf. 50 50 50 50 50

Magnesia Copper. 35.00 35.00 35.00 35.00 35.00

Am Republics 37.00 37.00 37.00 37.00 37.00

Manit. Star. 72.00 72.00 72.00 72.00 72.00

Manit. Oil. 49.00 49.00 49.00 49.00 49.00

Marl. Parry. 37.00 37.00 37.00 37.00 37.00

Martin. 56.00 56.00 56.00 56.00 56.00

Math Alkali. 55.00 55.00 55.00 55.00 55.00

Math Mot. A. 38.00 38.00 38.00 38.00 38.00

Math Dept Strs. 74.00 74.00 74.00 74.00 74.00

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## BRITISH BUDGET FINDS FAVOR IN UNITED STATES

Income Tax Cut May Increase American Exports—War Debt Well Provided For

NEW YORK, April 18.—The reduction in the British income tax by 6d. in the pound sterling gives general satisfaction to banking circles here. It is the second reduction since the war, the tax having been lowered a year ago from 6s. to 5s.

The British treasury surplus of £10,500,000 realized in the last fiscal year ended March 31, led to expectations of a cut in the income tax, and many gilt-edge securities in London had advanced in recent weeks in anticipation.

The most notable of British war issues is the 5 per cent loan, advanced from around par to above 102. There was a reduction of 50 per cent in the corporation profits tax, all of which bankers here believe will stimulate industrial activity, although it is admitted the political situation is still hampering the outside world's purchasing power.

### A Masterly Budget

In spite of the cut in the income tax and certain other duties, the chancellor estimates a surplus for the current year of £26,000,000, after setting aside a sinking fund of £4,000,000. This, no doubt, includes the interest payment on account of principal of the United States debt, which this year amounts to \$23,000,000, as well as \$30,000,000 repayment on account of silver purchased under the Pittman act.

Bankers here say the chancellor has compiled a masterly budget. While meeting the clamor for a reduction in taxation, he is not forgetting the demand of economists for adherence to the debt contraction policy. This will tend to enhance British credit.

When the chancellor was here in January putting in a plea for favorable terms for funding the British debt to the United States, he pointed out how heavy was the burden of taxation on the British public. The total annual per capita taxation in Great Britain of more than \$100 was greater than that of any other country.

### Improvement Since Armistice

He said: "Further taxation would decrease the purchasing power of the British workingman and reduce our consumption of American products. There would be a diminished export demand for American cereals, cotton, meats and other products of the soil, the mine and the factory."

The inference is that the reduction in taxation will improve the purchasing power of the British workingman and increase American exports.

What Great Britain has accomplished in budget improvement since the armistice is indicated by the following figures (000 omitted):

Years	Revenue	Expenditure	Surplus
1919-20 (est.)	1,832,650	1,616,618	216,034
1922-23	914,000	812,000	102,000
1921-22	1,127,000	1,079,000	48,000
1920-21	1,425,000	1,185,000	240,000
1919-20	1,352,000	1,665,000	-\$13,000

\*Deficit.

Since 1919-20 revenue has been decreased by about £50,000,000, while expenditures have been reduced by £50,000,000 or nearly halved.

## WHEAT MARKET RISES DESPITE "BEARISH" NEWS

CHICAGO, April 18.—Although better weather conditions both for seeding and growth had a "bearish" effect at first on the wheat market today, prices soon scored an advance.

The opening, which varied from unchanged figures to 1/4c off, with May 12 1/4c @ 12 1/2c, and July 1 23 1/4c @ 12 3/4c, was followed by a slight general sag and then by a rise all around to well above yesterday's finish.

After opening unchanged to 1/4c lower, May 79 1/2c @ 80c, corn underwent a little further decline and then scored fair gains.

Oats opened at 1/4c off to 1/4c up, May 45 1/2c @ 45 1/4c, then advanced.

Provisions lacked support.

### DIVIDENDS

Burroughs Adding Machine Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$2, payable June 30 to stock of record June 20.

Kellogg Switchboard & Supply Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent, payable April 30 to stock of record April 23.

Marshall Petrol Co. declared a quarterly dividend of 75 cents, placing the stock on a \$3 annual dividend. Previously the company had been paying 50 cents quarterly. The dividend is payable June 15 to stock of record April 28.

Pacific Gas & Electric declared the regular quarterly dividends of \$1.50 on the first preferred and original preferred, payable May 15 to stock of record April 15.

Hood Rubber Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1/2 per cent on the preferred stock, payable May 1 to stock of record April 13.

Will & Baumer declared the regular quarterly dividend of 25 cents a share, payable May 15 to stock of record April 1.

Eastern Massachusetts Street Railway declared an initial dividend of \$2.50 a share on the 100,000 shares of stock, payable May 15 to stock of record May 1.

United Railways Electric Company of Boston declared the regular quarterly dividends of 50 cents on the common, payable May 15 to stock of record April 28.

Portland (Ore.) Gas & Coke Company and Pacific Power & Light Company declared the regular quarterly dividends of 1/2 per cent on the preferred stock, both payable May 1 to stock of record April 13.

Westmoreland Coal Company declared a stock dividend of 3 1/2 per cent, payable May 15 to stock of record April 28.

Detroit United Railways Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1/2 per cent, payable June 1 to stock of record May 1.

The Growth of The Topeka State Bank 5th and Kansas Ave. Topeka—Kansas

Is PROOF OF SERVICE WELL RENDERED

WE WANT YOUR BUSINESS

## WESTERN PACIFIC MAKES GOOD GAIN

February Net \$73,765 Contrasts With Deficit of \$57,238 in 1922

The Western Pacific Railroad Company promises to make a much more encouraging showing of earnings this year than last, based on the favorable trend of net in January and February, both months showing the largest operating income since 1920.

In January this road reported \$77,195 of operating income contrasted with \$65,084 in the corresponding month of 1922. February showed \$73,765, compared with a \$57,238 deficit in February, 1922. The result for the two months was \$136,960, net, as compared with only \$76,966 in the corresponding period of 1922. March of last year showed a \$13,048 loss. That month of 1923 should return at least \$100,000 of net.

The British treasury surplus of £10,500,000 realized in the last fiscal year ended March 31, led to expectations of a cut in the income tax, and many gilt-edge securities in London had advanced in recent weeks in anticipation.

The most notable of British war issues is the 5 per cent loan, advanced from around par to above 102. There was a reduction of 50 per cent in the corporation profits tax, all of which bankers here believe will stimulate industrial activity, although it is admitted the political situation is still hampering the outside world's purchasing power.

NEW YORK, April 18.—The reduction in the British income tax by 6d. in the pound sterling gives general satisfaction to banking circles here. It is the second reduction since the war, the tax having been lowered a year ago from 6s. to 5s.

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## SECURITY AGAINST ATTACK, CHIEF CONCERN OF FRANCE

Menace of a War of Revenge Ever Present—Rhineland Separatist Movement Encouraged by Republic

**P**ARIS, March 24 (Special Correspondence)—The fact that such a comparatively moderate man as M. Léonard also insists upon the necessity of security for France and declares that in some way or another the Rhineland must be separated from Prussia is highly significant. There is no doubt that the problem of security has become for France even more important than the problem of reparations. It may well be that events will make it impossible for France to obtain what it wants as a result of the Ruhr occupation, but at least it is now certain that its real desire is to detach in some manner the Rhineland which is regarded as a jumping-off place for German invasion from the Reich.

France is a comparatively small country from the point of view of population, while Germany with its immense and growing population measures it was in revenge. It cannot be said that the military operations of France have lessened the danger. France has acted partly out of fear and it is precisely this fear which makes the peril take shape. For fear of an invasion France has taken measures which arouse anger and hatred in Germany; and with fear on one side and hatred on the other a deplorable situation has been produced.

It may well be that France is right now that things have reached this pass in asking that it should be preserved against aggression.

### Banks Already Demilitarized

There is, however, overlooked the most curious manner the fact that under the treaty the left bank of the Rhine and the right bank to a depth of 50 kilometers are already demilitarized. Among the many proposals which were forwarded by England were some which seemed entirely to forget this essential aspect of the situation, while in France itself there were those who complained that Germany might take military dispositions along the Rhine. Evidently those who thus argued have not recently read the treaty.

The treaty is specific on this point. It forbids any military movements or the erection of fortifications in the territory in question and as France and its allies will occupy the Rhineland for 10 or 15 years more and will presumably refuse to leave at the end of the stipulated time unless they are satisfied that France is reasonably safe the problem is not one which should arise at this moment. All of these schemes for the internationalization of the Rhineland or for its demilitarization (which is already in operation) or for its being placed under the League of Nations, or for the railways of the Rhineland and the Ruhr being permanently controlled by France or by the allies or by some international body, are from the viewpoint of immediate realities perfectly superfluous and without sense.

### Policy of Separation

The proposal can, therefore, only be rejected and rejected with some scorn. In the end, it will not be surprising were France to drop for the moment the idea of security and strive only for a settlement of the reparations problem. It is still premature, however, to predict the course of events, and it is only the intention of the writer at present to call attention to the essential factors of the sum which assuredly cannot be left out if there is to be a clear thinking and a satisfactory solution.

## NAPLES FORMS CLEARING HOUSE FOR TRANSATLANTIC TOURISTS

Vesuvius Attracts or Repels, Pompeii Fills With Interest, and San Carlo Charms All With First-Class Opera

**N**APLES, April 2 (Special Correspondence)—Most of the transatlantic steamship lines coming down the Mediterranean at this season make Naples their first important stopping place, and here all the foreigners who have the intention of making tours in Italy leave their ships.

There are thousands who land here for a day or two from the cruising liners. Not a week goes by but one or two of these Leviathan pleasure ships touch Naples on their way from New York down the Mediterranean. The other day the Rotterdam put in with 500 American tourists only a few hours behind the Patria with nearly as many, and it was noted that there were then cruising in the Mediterranean the *Mauretania*, the Empress of Scotland, the *Caronia*, the *Sydney* and the *Adriatic*.

The American tourist floating population just now numbers about 2000.

Visitors Do Not Stay Long

The average visitor to Naples does not generally stay more than three or four days. The city has for itself three main attractions, Vesuvius, Pompeii, and the San Carlo opera house. The Bay of Naples, of course, is taken for granted. Its praises have been sung to every foreign ear almost from the time its hearing began, with the result that 90 per cent of the foreigners who come here are sadly disappointed with what they see. The Bay of Naples is big, and viewed from the side opposite to Vesuvius it is, on a fine day, impressive, but there are hundreds of bays in Europe and America that fascinate visitors more.

From Naples the tourists generally make excursions of a day or two days each to Capri, Sorrento and Amalfi. Pompeii always absorbs them. Vesuvius has a curiously variable influence upon the American visitors, especially the women. The present correspondent has seen some of them, who, after making the wearisome journey to the edge of the crater, became the object of the gaze and then fled, resuming their seats in the familiar railway carriage and waiting there for an hour or so until the descent was made. On the other hand one American lady was met

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## Adirondacks

The French publicists who would drive a wedge between the various parts of the Reich would, if they achieved their purpose, only make matters worse. They would not obtain security for France. They would not permanently divide the Reich. They would in reality only provoke the most furious reactions. That is in spite of the present clamor, it is necessary to emphasize the fact that there does exist the neutralization, the demilitarization, the internationalization—call it what you will—of the Rhineland by virtue of the allied occupation, and this occupation under the treaty is assured for a considerable number of years and may, if the French interpret the treaty right, be continued indefinitely on the ground that no guarantees against aggression of a satisfactory character have been forthcoming to replace the occupation. Never should this simple truth be left out of consideration.

### Mutual Assurances Against Aggression

It is difficult to understand why certain writers on both sides of the Channel have failed to appreciate the importance of the present arrangements. There is much talk, too, of the pact which the United States and Great Britain offered to France in 1919 and never ratified. The French are entitled to make the most of this broken promise. But it is curious to find that in England there is growing up a desire to substitute for the old pact a pact which would not only assure France against German aggression, but would assure Germany against French aggression. Is it really necessary to say that such a pact is not only rejected by French opinion, but is regarded as an insult and hypocritical? It is a two-edged sword, and is much more likely to be turned against France than against Germany.

A moment's consideration will show that if England does not approve of French policy at any time (as it does not at this moment), the association of which Germany is a member would turn upon France, and instead of France being protected it would be in strict logic menaced by England. The whole point about such a pact is that it will make England the arbiter. England would decide whether France or Germany were right, and there would be automatically a coalition against one or other country—and this country is just as likely in the future to be France as it is to be Germany.

The proposal can, therefore, only be rejected and rejected with some scorn. In the end, it will not be surprising were France to drop for the moment the idea of security and strive only for a settlement of the reparations problem. It is still premature, however, to predict the course of events, and it is only the intention of the writer at present to call attention to the essential factors of the sum which assuredly cannot be left out if there is to be a clear thinking and a satisfactory solution.

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## BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

## Mr. Shanks Considers His Peers

## First Essays on Literature

By Edward Shanks. London: Collins. 12s. net.

Mr. Shanks is a novelist and poet, who has won general recognition for the beauty and thoughtfulness of his work. Mr. Shanks is always interesting in his consideration of other men of letters. It may be said that his treatment of them is, in the main, biographical, since his object is not so much to consider their work on its merits or demerits, as to trace the influences which have wrought upon it, through character or circumstance. Pre-eminently conscious of the effect which outside factors have exercised upon the genius or, in lesser instances, the talent of literary men, and keenly interested in observing the character of their method of dealing with them, he weaves from his own often profound conclusions, a background against which their achievements are to be seen in a highly original light.

## Mr. Shanks' Principal Charm

When he is dealing with Goethe and Borrow, his plan is simple, for he has vast biographical and autobiographical data to draw upon; moreover, the character of such writers is writ large upon the literature they have produced. There is more uncertainty in considering the work of such writers as Wells, Masefield and de la Mare, who are, so to speak, still in the making, and in whom Mr. Shanks is naturally looking for progress and growth. "No form of literature which bases to develop will continue to produce good work," he writes.

This linking up of the writer with his work may be accounted perfectly safe in the cases of such self-conscious men of genius as were Goethe and Borrow, safe also in the majority of modern writers; but it is questionable whether, had Mr. Shanks adopted it, it would be interesting to follow him on such an adventure—in the case of Tennyson or Browning, Christina Rosetti or Sir Walter Scott, the results would not have been strangely barren. With Dante, certainly, he would have found ample and satisfying material to draw upon; but Shakespeare, peerless stageman, how little we may know of him, beyond that marvelous capacity of his to know and understand all men.

The principal charm, perhaps, in Mr. Shanks' writing is a certain com-

passion toward the fallings of great and lesser writers. This is particularly marked in his essay on Borrow, whose eccentricities and perplexities demand a sympathetic and with humorous comprehension, for which his great gifts fully repay. Mr. Shanks, having woven his Borrow background from the ample material of Mr. Festing Jones' Memoir, gives us a portrait we feel to be eminently true, with much that is beautiful and constructive. Not less interesting, though more provocative, is his essay on Goethe, in which he adopts the same method. It is a masterpiece of analysis, comprised in so compact a space. It tilts, quietly and logically, at the stained-glass windows which have raised in defense of Goethe's genius, not by questioning his gifts, but by showing how far more valuable they would have become, had he recognized the necessity of facing up, rather than running away, from his problems. "He never underwent in life or in art, that salutary experience of surrender to something stronger than himself—simply because whenever he encountered something stronger than himself he ran away from it." This will probably be admitted to be the final word about Goethe, even while all that he contributed so admirably to the world will rightly continue to be quoted and revered; and it is highly interesting to follow the way which Mr. Shanks has taken to arrive at it.

## His Unprejudiced Criticism

While the writer deals faithfully with the superstition and prejudices which have risen up around great men, he approaches not less independently, and often with unusual frankness, the work of contemporary writers. Unaffected by a popularity which was their yester-day, and is gone today, and may be theirs today and lost tomorrow, he looks at their work as a whole, discerns its achievement, and delivers himself with courage as to its future. And for himself, he claims no infallibility. He is the servant of the cultivated reader for whom, in his opinion, the critic exists. He offers these essays with no idea of setting forth "a definite principle of criticism." Nevertheless, both in his method and the conclusions arrived at, Mr. Shanks has produced something which is of original and positive value, and those who read these "First Essays on Literature" will be found hoping that they are far from the last.

E. F. H.

## An Observant Diplomat

## An Ambassadör's Memoirs

By Maurice Paleologue. London: Hutchinson & Co. 18s. net.

This, the first volume of M. Paleologue's diary, kept while he was French Ambassador to the Russian court up to the Revolution, is the book which no student of history can afford to overlook. History requires two sources for its compilation: an accurate record of events themselves, and an appreciation of the existing conditions which made those events possible. M. Paleologue's book comes within the latter classification. He does not confine himself to the bare record, but sets down from day to day his impressions of the people and the country before his eyes, from which the reader can deduce by a logical process the causes of the great events the writer witnessed.

The present volume deals with the period from July 3, 1914, to June 2, 1915, and therefore covers the outbreak of the war. So much has already been written on this subject, that, although he is grateful for the authority of M. Paleologue in confirming facts already fairly established, the reader instinctively concentrates on the mise en scène and the personality of the actors. We are given a picture of the presentation of the declaration of war to Sazonov, the Russian Foreign Minister, by Pourtales, the German Ambassador.

"When he (Pourtales) had finished reading, Sazonov repeated: 'This is a criminal act!'

"We are defending our honour!"

"Your honour was not involved. You could have prevented the war by one word: you didn't want to. In all my efforts to save peace I haven't had the slightest help from you. But there's a divine justice!"

Pourtales repeated in a dull voice, with a look of desperation: "That's true . . . there's a divine justice . . . a divine justice!"

"He went on muttering a few incomprehensible words and staggered toward the window which is on the right of the door, opposite the Winter Palace. There he leaned against the embrasure and burst into tears.

"Sazonov, trying to calm him, tapped him on the shoulders. Pourtales stammered:

"So this is the result of my mission!"

"Finally he rushed to the door, which he could hardly open with his trembling fingers, and went out murmuring:

"Goodbye! Goodbye!"

This is merely an extract, taken almost at random. The whole book is full of such vivid scenes and of thoughtful commentaries upon the Russian character and the life of the people. One feels, in reading the book, that much which has hitherto seemed obscure in the events of those years of such fatal import to Russia is revealed in its true historical meaning. M. Paleologue has the gift of conveying, in one or two brilliant sentences, the whole character of the leading actors in his drama from the tear down. And all the time one

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greater influence and book learning than himself.

"In the long run," Mr. Warren sums up, "the junior reporter of today is more likely to become the editor of tomorrow than the man whose influence makes a leader-writer at the outset of his career. His leaders are likely to be 'him,' and not worth printing; and, though influence may have placed him upon a pinnacle, he will experience difficulty in keeping there. By association with others of his craft he may pick up a good deal in the way of technique, but—speaking as one who has been 'through the mill'—he will not be the journalist he would have been, had he begun at the bottom and worked his way up. It is the only sure and certain road to success."

Mr. Warren's own journalistic career is an instance in point. His book will put others in the way to repeat the successes he had won.

## The Example of Hamilton

## If Hamilton Were Here Today

By Arthur H. Vandenberg. New York: New York Times. \$2.50.

There is much force, as there is undoubtedly timeliness, in Mr. Vandenberg's study of the personal characteristics, and the statesmanship of the distinguished American whom he has taken as the subject of an entertaining volume. The author states without qualification that Hamilton was "the inspired oracle of the Constitution." As such, he seeks to ascertain and to point out just how Hamilton would regard that great document today, not in the light of the several amendments which have been attached to and made a part of it, but as its champion against the attacks, open or disguised, which have been made and are being made upon it.

Mr. Vandenberg declares that the American people are inclined to accept their Constitution, the bulwark of their Government, and the safeguard of their liberties, too much as a matter of course. He warns that "whatever man has made, man can destroy."

But, of course, this is upon the hypothesis that the Constitution is purely a man-made document, and as such subject to destruction by some undisclosed manual process, a presumption which many will not care to accept. The building of the Constitution, many prefer to believe, was the putting into concrete form of that broad and enlightened sense of democracy, safeguarded and circumscribed by a knowledge gained through deep human experience, which could never be destroyed without destroying in the consciousness of the citizens of the Republic the very sense of justice and liberty which was the inspiration behind that document.

The reader is permitted what seems almost like a view behind the scenes, while the work of shaping and applying the Constitution was going forward. Men were no more single-minded in those days than they are at present. Then, as now, the need was for leadership. That Alexander Hamilton stood as the leader of the defenders of the theory of federalism has long been realized. It is as such that he occupies his place in history. Mr. Vandenberg argues convincingly that federalism is indispensable today, just as in Hamilton's time. "It is not necessary to place him (Hamilton) in the defense of the Republic's defenses, repelling those who would trade the checks and balances and guarantees of a representative Government for the reckless uncertainties of a pure democracy. It is no trespass to bring him into renaissance, to those restive forces, in this uncertain period of flux, which would substitute repudiated political experiments for the established modes that wisdom recommended and experience has vindicated. He is the thick of unremitting battle against all modern constitutional treacheries and delineations."

## Pan's People

## The Lure of Little Beasts

By The Hon. G. B. Colegate. London: Fisher & Son. 9s. net.

Pan's people hold a wide place in Mr. Colegate's estimation and affection. Ramble with him by the fringe of inland lake, the ragged shore of Northern Sea, or in the quiet of the home garden, one cannot fail to be the richer. One need not be long in his company to appreciate the result of his close observation, his ever fresh interest in, and love of, animals. Be they feathered or furred, we are desirous to know more of their trust and friendship. The happy recognition of good, the best in creatures, be it beast or man, runs through the pages. In these well drawn sketches, there is matter of fact expression, uncompromising, even blunt. Nevertheless, running through is a delicacy of touch, sympathetic, true, not unmixed with good-natured banter and humor. Certainly one is richer and wiser for the turning of these pages.

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## An Old Danish Parsonage

## Den Gamle Præstegård

By Valdemar Rørdam is in the first rank of Danish poets, although in his trend of thought he is not a child of the present day. His ideals are lofty, his patriotism strong.

Valdemar Rørdam is most of his work, fervent and in rhythm and form he yields place to none. Den Gamle Præstegård contains 18 poems, dealing with young and old, with dreams

and doings, with birds and flowers within and about the old parsonage. The true Danish parsonage is the home of simple but refined hospitality, where music and belles lettres are held in high esteem. The illustrations in the book, by Mr. Aage Jørgensen, render faithfully the mood of the old-time home, cosy and genial, in the midst of fertile, friendly Denmark, far from the bustle of a busy world.

Valdemar Rørdam knows and loves English poetry, and on the initiative of the present scribe he has brought out, a few years ago, a charming anthology of English love poems in a masterly Danish translation.

A Beachcomber in the Orient

## By Harry L. Foster

1928. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. \$3.

Valdemar Rørdam knows and loves English poetry, and on the initiative of the present scribe he has brought out, a few years ago, a charming anthology of English love poems in a masterly Danish translation.

## In Company of Two Travelers

## A Woman Tenderfoot in Egypt

By Grace Thompson

1928. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. \$3.

Two travelers set

out not so long ago

from the United States,

By Grace Thompson

1928. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. \$3.

and Mr. Harry L.

Foster

1928. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. \$3.

A Beachcomber in

the Orient

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## THE HOME FORUM

## Gissing, Color, and Calabria

IN ONE of those ferry houses which connect the Jersey shore with New York is a fruitstand, most delectable in the arrangement of grapes, pears, apples, oranges, all those fruits with their careful progression of colors interspersed with the green of leaves, placed by the skillful hand of the attendant Greek. After gazing upon its utilitarian beauty for the few minutes allotted me before I board the boat, I find myself dwelling upon the fascination of color for the rest of the day, and reverting in a groping way to those books which, in the past, have left a definite impression, by their sheer magnificence of description, upon my memory. Thus the last time I saw this stand it was gorgeous with its reds and yellows, its greens and purples, and following this glimpse the boat travelled in a path of gold from the setting sun. Somehow "By the Ionian Shore" came into my thoughts, probably because of the sunset, or that I was dreaming of color. It was some years since I had read it in a second-class compartment going from Verona to Venice, a not very lengthy volume, finished before we reached our destination. The train took its rather leisurely way through the blackness of a drizzly night, and Hyacinth slept in the corner after an enthusiastic interest in Romeo and Juliet, and their tradition as told to her in Verona.

And now I have read it again, and found it well worth while, his pictures of Calabria are so tinged with the ancient lore which Norman Douglas in his "Old Calabria" tells of so fully. He is so sympathetic of the folk and their customs in the tiny villages which he stands, and he touches with an sure hand the beauty which happens in his path. It is pathetic, this dwelling upon beauty, these wistful pictures of sunsets and mountain views and changing rivers, from the pen of a man who once lived in a cellar, moving there from the attic to save the sum of sixpence a week; for in spite of a rather pessimistic outlook he was lover of the bright day and sky without a cloud. This sunset in Taranto is about as beautiful a description as the book contains: "An exquisite afterglow seemed as if it would never pass away. Above, thin grey clouds, stretching along the horizon, a purple flush melting insensibly into the dark blue of the zenith. Eastward the sky was piled with lurid rack, sun-tinted folds edged with the hue of sulphur. The sea had a strange aspect, curved tracts of blue lying motionless upon a dark expanse rippled by the wind. Below me a fisherman's boat crept dusky."

Near here Gissing hunts for the

Galaeus, "the river beloved by Horace," and thinks of Virgil who probably, according to tradition, wrote his Eclogues somewhere in this region. But he would, if, after all, he had really seen the Galaeus. That is one of the fascinations of hunting for an almost legendary spot, like the buried treasure of Alaric near Consenza, that town which Douglas men-

tioned, "rich himself in my imagination." That phrase of Gissing's makes me pause. A beautiful phrase that, expressive of all the things which we would do well to remember in this work-a-day world. For as Gissing read the two volumes of this man who had left the stories of Rome and its world, "names which had been to me but symbols in a period of obscure history, became things living and recognizable." R. L. A.

Statesman, pedant, and patriot, he has "riched himself in my imagination." Over London Streets

Black roofs in jagged line  
Disclose a shining stream of sky,  
Up which the fair blue tide  
Of Day comes surging loftily,  
In billowing crests of cloud:  
Then Night's dark river rises free,  
With flash of silver fins  
Where glistening shoals approach the sea.

—Phyllis Taunton Wood, in The Poetry Review.

gentle readers of his own day. It is true, that we now take as a mere matter, of course, certain points of view which were exceedingly novel—even advanced—when he penned them. Nevertheless it is astonishing how much these appreciations of men and manners keep, of freshness and of glamour. To turn again to his pages is like going out for a walk on an early morning in a garden of perennials where the dew still glistens. He himself confessed to a besetting fondness for good shall come unto thee." Here in explicit and simple language is revealed the way whereby mankind, heavy with the cares of life, perhaps stumbling blindly along, discouraged and in torment, may gain that exalted state of consciousness where is found that which all most desire—permanent peace.

Written for The Christian Science Monitor.

IN THE book of Job we read, how Eliphaz the Temanite showed Job, harassed and tormented by many misgivings, the way out of his great trouble. Eliphaz exhorted Job to repentence in these words: "Acquaint now thyself with him [God], and be at peace;" and he added the assurance in the form of a definite promise, "There is good shall come unto thee." Here in explicit and simple language is revealed the way whereby mankind, heavy with the cares of life, perhaps stumbling blindly along, discouraged and in torment, may gain that exalted state of consciousness where is found that which all most desire—permanent peace.

Although the way is plainly marked and the directions are definite, yet very generally men have overlooked this all-important message. Acquaint now thyself with God! What could be simpler? But five brief words! That they furnish a perfect solution to the problem of finding peace many have proved to their complete satisfaction. And those who attain peace through gaining acquaintance with God—that is to say, through an understanding of Him—have established it upon a firm foundation. Like the house built upon the rock, it will withstand the fury of whatever storm may beat against it for its "builder and maker is God."

How to acquaint oneself with God, then, is the problem. Christian Science furnishes the solution in a manner most satisfactory to those who gain a knowledge of its teachings and practice them. Regarding the gaining of acquaintance with God, Mrs. Eddy says in the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 324): "The way is straight and narrow, which leads to the understanding that God is the only Life. It is a warfare with the flesh, in which we must conquer sin, sickness, and death either here or hereafter—certainly before we can reach the goal of Spirit, or life in God." Is not that? A warfare with the flesh! The belief in matter hides the spiritual truth; therefore it must be overcome in order that the facts of being may be clearly discerned, that is, that acquaintance with God may be had.

But, one will ask, how may these beliefs in the flesh be overcome? How may be gained the ascendancy over that which seems so real? The answer to this query involves the very fundamentals of existence, the truth about God, man, and the universe. God, it is learned in Christian Science, is infinite Spirit, divine Love, omnipresent, omniscient, and omniscient, the only cause and creator of the universe. And, furthermore, it is learned that the uni-

## On the Gaining of Peace

verse is spiritual and perfect; since it is God's expression, it is like Him.

This creation being infinite and perfect, there is precluded the possibility of any other presence or power to create or maintain another universe. Hence, only God is; and the evidence of the physical senses, which points to the seeming universe of matter, with all its discord and disasters, as real, is found to be false and illusive. Then the falsities presented as material life and all its accompaniments, including the beliefs in sin and disease as real, are destroyed, and the facts of being—the spiritual truth—are revealed.

As, in belief, acquaintance with the so-called universe of matter is gained through the physical senses, so our acquaintance with Spirit, God, comes only through spiritual sense. Spiritual sense is described on page 208 of the Christian Science textbook as "a conscious, constant capacity to understand God." Through spiritual sense, then, is the approach to God. Turning away from the evidence of material sense, there the facts of being, is to gain acquaintance with God. To know good is to know God. As we see exemplified in mankind the qualities of truth, purity, wisdom, spirituality, justice, mercy, compassion, love, we see the attributes of God, who is infinitely good. To gain understanding of the ideas of God is to know Him. To become conscious of the ever-presence of divine Love as Life and Truth is to gain more knowledge of God. God is known by His attributes, as expressed through man. These qualities find expression in the lives of men as human thought is leavened with the leaven of Truth. As the rays of the sun reveal the light and heat of the great luminary, so the divine qualities, finding expression through the thoughts of mankind, reveal their source as God, divine Mind. Thus is acquaintance had with God through recognition of His qualities.

This spiritual understanding is accompanied by the knowledge of the unreality of evil, its nothingness and impotency. This destroys the foundation of fear, the enemy of peace. Through gaining spiritual understanding, the truth about God, men gain the peace "which passeth all understanding," for it is based on divine Truth. Is it any wonder, then, that the beneficiaries of Christian Science, who through its teachings have gained that peace which is permanent, are filled with gratitude for the experience? All may be likewise blessed who will do likewise; that is, follow in the steps of Truth.

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AND  
HEALTHWith Key to  
the Scriptures

BY  
MARY BAKER EDDY

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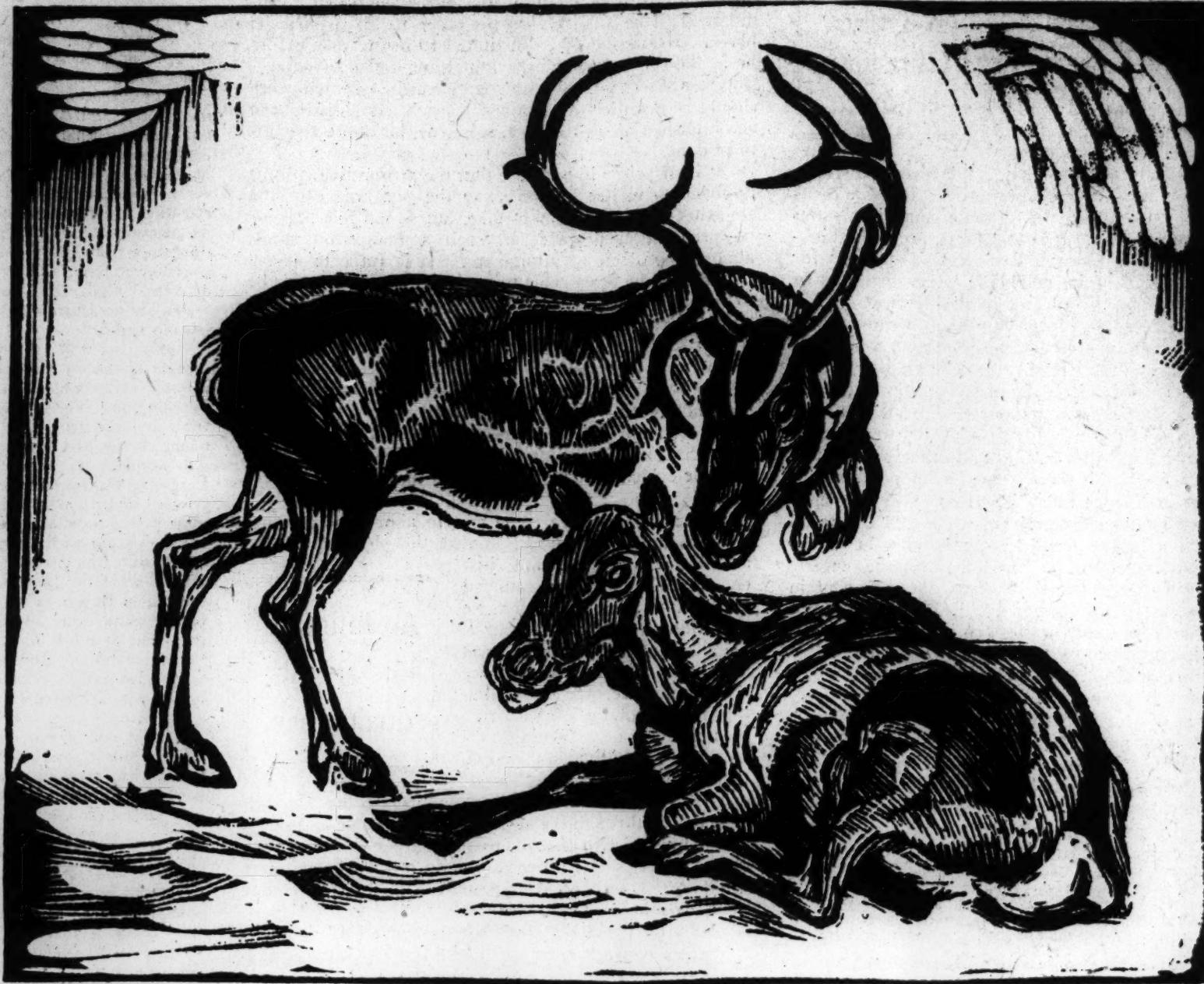
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Primavera Comes  
to Town

"Primavera," the first green, as Italians call the Spring, is indeed bountiful in her gifts in that lovely country when she holds her court on sunny Thursdays beneath the gray arcades of the old market place of Florence, City of Flowers.

Kept by one's duties within the city, one may hardly have realized as the days went by that she was at work out in the fields and on the hillsides; how the sap was stirring, and the buds swelling, and all the miracles of renewed beauty being wrought; and then, one day, after rain and darkness, one passes beneath a blue sky, in a flood of sunshine, near the market; and there she is, decked out in all the colors of the rainbow, filling the air with perfume and joy.

However many times one may have seen this riotous profusion of flowers piled together against and between the ancient gray stone columns, it always stirs the sense of happy excitement, quickens the same delight. Flowers everywhere! flowers that in less favored lands come sparsely, discretely, over a period of many months, all here together, smiling side by side.

High against the pillars are towering branches of feathery gold mimosa, that happiest of flowers, with peach and cherry and plum blossom, crimson, pink and white. Piled against them, on the graded shelves of the flower stalls, are sheaves of carnations, scarlet, pink and crimson, and Lent Lilies, the golden trumpeters of spring, and masses of the wild anemones, red and purple; and freesias scenting the air with the very essence of spring; and forget-me-nots, and gillias, marguerites and mignonette, and more than one could stop to name.

All around stand these stalls of gorgeous color, while at the bases of the columns are arranged pot-plants of blazing azaelas, of arum lilies and rhododendron, of early lilac; and of cinerarias, and geraniums, in every tone of purple, pink and scarlet.

Revolts of many colored hyacinths breathe out their fragrance, while near by stand innumerable pots of lilies-of-the-valley, in bloom, and sweet little families of tulips. On every side one meets the charming faces of companies of pansies, and of rosy double daisies, their roots safely protected with a ball of earth ready to be carried home and set in a new place.

Lemon and orange trees in pots catch the sunlight on their bright fruit and glossy leaves, while camellias, with their dark shiny foliage and wax-like white and rosy blossoms are grouped near by among luxuriantly growing palms and ferns. It is a gay, inspiring scene.

Everyone pleased and busy; everyone carrying bunches of cut flowers, or pots of whatever plant is their choice, or pressing eagerly round the tables loaded with those potential delights—flower and vegetable seeds and bulbs.

ALTHOUGH Aage Roos is a Dane, he has lived a considerable time in North Sweden, where he has had many opportunities of studying the reindeer which roams in the forests. His studies of these animals are there rendered with great fidelity, the outcome being a very attractive and well-balanced picture.

These useful creatures are an important factor in the life of the quaint nomads who fit about in this distant but alluring corner of Europe.

In the woodcut reproduced Aage Roos seems to have caught the shy and listless look in the eyes of the reindeer, which often makes the animal appear fidgety. The reclining cow looks more complacent, as if aware of being under its mate's protection. The print proves that the artist, who has a number of excellent woodcuts to his credit, is thoroughly familiar with the virtues of this medium.

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It is possible that reading Hunt to-day we are unable to experience quite the whole-heartedness of that delight which he brought to the particularly

ness for wandering about fancy free, and especially for loitering in the green places of the night." But these airy products of his predilection are gay as well as greenly refreshing. Flowers grow in them—many colored and fragrant with associations.

Yes, the essays re-read, we step back within doors, and take up the routine of the day with a smile on our faces; with an inclination to look on that routine work of ours, whatever it chances to be, through rosier glasses than

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 18, 1923

## Editorials

The significant thing about the recent statement of the British Chancellor of the Exchequer is not the extent in the reduction of taxation, but rather the evidence it furnishes that England is grappling with her financial situation in a businesslike manner. It is to be doubted whether anyone can say that of the United States, and most emphatically it cannot be said of the principal continental parties to the World War. A reduction of \$500,000,000 in the

volume of the British debt is decidedly something worth exulting over, even though, as the Chancellor remarked cynically in introducing the budget, "There will be plenty of debt for our grandchildren to deal with." Of that \$500,000,000, \$450,000,000 represents reduction in expenditures rather than increase in revenue. Doubly advantageous is such an achievement, for in government, even more than in individual finance there is force to the adage: "A penny saved is a penny earned."

In addition to this reduction of debt the British budget aids in some degree the present-day taxpayer by a reduction in the income tax of sixpence in the pound. Even with this reduction, the normal tax remains about 22 per cent, and no reduction whatsoever is being made in the surtax rates. The comparison of the British 22 per cent normal tax with the American 4 per cent affords some measure of the relative burden of taxation imposed upon the masses in the two nations, a burden which is even more heavy upon those Englishmen on whom rests the surtax. Perhaps this contrast in the rate of taxation has something to do with the feeling in England that the United States is not proceeding fairly, and certainly not generously, in exacting the payment of the British debt incurred in fighting a war in which America was equally involved.

For political reasons the British Government doubtless thinks it finds advantage in the reduction of the tax on beer by a penny a pint. Time will yet demonstrate whether the Government is not bartering the well-being and prosperity of the people for a few votes. To reduce the tax on alcoholic stimulants, while maintaining it on the more essential things of life may be politics, but it is not statesmanship.

The people of the United States are likely, without any very searching analysis of the British budget, to look with wonder and amazement on the fact that taxes are being reduced and debts decreased despite the parlous state of trade and prosperity in the British Isles. Inevitably Americans will wonder whether parliamentary government is more responsive to economic needs of the moment than is the government by Congress.

A PARTICULARLY timely and comprehensive survey of the railroads of the United States, made by Judge George W. Anderson of the Federal Court of Appeals, recently published in *The New Republic*, demands more than passing consideration. Judge Anderson, before assuming his duties on the bench, served for a time as a member of the Interstate Commerce Commission. He has for many years devoted much study to the transportation problem.

The view taken is not a reassuring one. Judge Anderson warns of the possibility that many of the outstanding railroad securities may become permanently non-income-producing, and it is in this that he sees the probability that many investors will sustain irreparable loss.

It has been claimed by spokesmen for the railroad managers that all they needed was to be permitted to work out the problem in their own way. Judge Anderson's figures would indicate that such a plea is specious and misleading. He shows that the carriers have not prospered since their control was restored to private management, but that, on the contrary, operating expenses have increased approximately \$1,400,000,000.

The showing made, if the conclusions reached are accepted as fair, will tend to discourage the further voluntary investment of private capital in railroad securities. Judge Anderson states unequivocally that no amount of money, either from earnings or financing, will meet the vitally important need of adequate and uninterrupted service. He charges bad faith on the part of the carriers because of their refusal to accept, as a unit, the provisions of the Transportation Act of 1920. Present chaotic conditions are easily traceable to the destructive strike of railroad labor last year, but it is shown that up until July all the labor organizations had obeyed the rulings of the Railroad Labor Board, while from fifty to one hundred railroad companies had disregarded them.

While the conclusion is reached that there can never be uninterrupted service until railroad strikes are made illegal, it is conceded that they cannot be made illegal until there is a "radical change in railroad organization and management." Although the processes to be followed are not indicated, it is apparent that Judge Anderson recognizes the imperative need, now, of such changes in organization and management. By inference, at least, he makes it appear that railroad strikes can be made illegal where those who serve owe a continuing allegiance to the public, the people as a whole, rather than to a corporate body whose managers and directors themselves ignore the law at their pleasure. That efficient and economical service is possible with the present equipment and mileage, a general survey of facilities indicates quite conclusively. But that service, it cannot be denied, is impossible without complete co-operation between employed labor and invested capital. So long as the element of bad faith enters, the problem will remain insoluble.

## A Survey of the Railroads

The view taken is not a reassuring one. Judge Anderson warns of the possibility that many of the outstanding railroad securities may become permanently non-income-producing, and it is in this that he sees the probability that many investors will sustain irreparable loss.

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IF WE look around over the world today, it does not take a great deal of discernment to discover that there is one overwhelming cause of mankind's troubles in the international sphere. Whether we look at the hatreds and jealousies that divide Europe, or whether we watch the incipient agitation for increased armament by land, air, and sea, which is to be seen in almost all countries, or whether we study that queer paralysis which has crept over international trade, so that, while every land has unemployment, it is also clamoring for the goods its neighbors want to supply, the ultimate cause is obvious for all who run to read. It is that every people is thinking of itself, seeking peace, and security, and riches for itself, and thinking of its neighbors either in terms of hatred and suspicion, or at least of indifference.

Europe is the most conspicuous case because there, perhaps, were entertained the highest hopes of a new and better world during the Great War. The air was full of dreams of nationalities freed from oppression and living in amity and commercial intercourse with all mankind, in a world which had been relegated to the same limbo of forgetfulness as dueling and other practices of a barbarous age. Yet, if there is one feeling predominant over another in Europe today it is that of despondency at the apparently hopeless problem which lies before all its people. The bright vision has gone, peace has gone, economic and financial order has gone, unity has utterly gone, for even the League of Nations does not contain all the greatest European powers, while the Supreme Council of the Allies now lies broken in ruins. Further, with the disappearance of the ideal, all nations are beginning to turn back to reliance on the old methods which they had thought to leave behind them forever. They are talking as if armaments were the only basis of their security; they are not seeking for friendships with their neighbors but for alliances with the enemies of the neighbors; they are trying to build up combinations based not upon mutual esteem but upon common hatreds, which will in turn drive those menaced into other similar combinations in order to create a balance of force. Yet as all experience shows, such methods invariably end in the periodic carnage and destruction of world war.

There is no use ignoring these signs of the times, for it is as certain as the rising of tomorrow's sun that if the nations, not of Europe only but of the civilized world, refuse to read them aright they will ere long find themselves in a worse state than they were in 1917. The Founder of Christianity, in crystallizing his social teaching in the Golden Rule, was not giving merely good advice, he was defining inexorable law. The law of salvation for nations, as for individuals, was that they should love one another. Nobody saw more clearly than did he how likely it was that mankind for a time would ignore his teaching, and nobody set forth more clearly or in more terrible terms what the consequences of ignoring it must inevitably be. Nothing that happened in the late war exceeds what he declared would happen to the nations if they did not love one another, yet is there a single Christian nation today that even dreams of taking the Golden Rule as the primary article of its public policy toward its neighbors? Not one. Nations one and all are acting on the theory that it is the primary duty of each to think first of itself.

Yet so long as the civilized peoples think in these terms, what slightest chance is there of putting an end to their present distress? It may change its form, but it will remain chaos still. Jealousy and fear and selfishness produce discord in every walk of life, and so long as the nations surrender to them they will produce international discord, as they are producing it today, to end inevitably in another world war. Yet that is the road we are all traveling today, as must be obvious to all who think for themselves. And the most extraordinary thing of all is the simplicity of the remedy. It is that the nations should begin to practice what they like to profess, and set to work to try and make the world a better place for all nations to live in. Surely that is not a very difficult proposition for a Christian nation to adopt. Yet can anyone doubt that if the civilized nations sent representatives to an international conference on the basis that each was willing to make whatever sacrifices were necessary for the common good, the problems of security, and reparations, and debts, and of creating such international machinery as would make possible a universal reduction of armaments, would become comparatively simple of solution. It is the gospel of selfishness and the absence of any desire for the good of humanity as a whole, that make them insoluble today.

This is the road to the era of fraternity and peace and prosperity which every nation in the world longs for today. It is the only road. If strait and narrow, it is a simple road. Is there not one nation which will take the lead in following it?

A RECENT recommendation by a committee on immigration that fundamental changes should be made in the administration of the naturalization law of the United States will command itself as at least worthy of attention to anyone who has been brought intimately in touch with the working of this law.

The committee was composed of representatives of about twenty civic organizations which recently visited various courts of naturalization, conferred with judges regarding procedure and possible changes and submitted its report to the Allied Patriotic Societies, Inc., consisting of more than fifty organizations said to comprise a total membership of more than 7,000,000.

Without entering into any discussion of the importance of such technical points as the best method of

## Is There a Truly Christian Nation?

administering the oath to prospective citizens, there is one feature of the question which will meet with the approval of almost all thinking people, namely, the importance of adequate preparatory training for naturalization. This includes the question of demanding higher general qualifications of candidates. It is not enough that a candidate shall be able to sign his name to his application blank. Means should be instituted to insure that before he is allowed to assume the important duties of citizenship, his fitness to vote with some measure of intelligence should be definitely ascertained. Much has already been accomplished along this line, it is true, but more remains to be done.

It is of prime importance that the prospective citizens be made to realize in some way the significance of the step that they are about to take, but so long as little or no preparation precedes it, such a realization seems almost impossible of attainment. It is futile to expect that it shall be practicable to weed out the undesirable or to discern those unfit for the privileges of the ballot at the time of actual administration of the oath. The only solution is to make a preparatory course, or its equivalent, compulsory, and make it of a sufficiently comprehensive nature as to insure that those applying for naturalization shall not reach the stage of "second papers" until they really are ready for them. The power of the ballot is so great that those who obtain it should be compelled to give tangible evidence of trustworthiness therefor.

It is well to have some system about our reading. Not too much, of course, so that the piquancy of the adventure is dulled; but just enough to make for a rounded approach to a subject. Often we drift into a haphazard course, oblivious to any relation between one book and another. Why scatter our fire, one day dallying over a volume of Victorian memoirs, the next turning to a work of Scandinavian fiction, then permitting the author of one of the popular "outlines" to send us hurtling, like tailless comets, through the ages? This is like attempting, on a first hurried trip abroad, to familiarize ourselves with all the galleries of Europe; and it is, ultimately, no more satisfying. If only we will allow them, books will arrange themselves in a logical sequence.

Why do we read? Is it because some book is at the moment a best seller, or because all our friends are reading it, or even because we see it everywhere advertised? Rather, we do it because we believe that a certain book contains something for us, something, perhaps, which none of our friends crave. Possibly we have developed a flair for the Victorian age, which grips us with its peculiar and subtle fascination. Then why not read the Victorians, or about the Victorians, for a considerable period? In the end there would be something to show for our pains, something enduring. And it is hardly necessary to say that there need be no repetition, no monotony, even if we restrict ourselves to recent contributions to an understanding of this subject.

Ours is an age of specialization. In all walks of life, things have become so complicated, so bewilderingly interwoven, that we are most of us forced to seize hold upon some slight silken cord and persistently follow its lead through the green alleys of the labyrinth. Reading is no exception to this prevailing condition. Moreover, if we specialize, we possess the point of view of the collector. For, when he adopts his chosen subject, he confines himself to it and masters it. Do you ask where to look for these arrows pointing to fresh fields and pastures new? They surround you. The writer discovered George Gissing, through a chance reference to him and his work in Mr. St. John Adcock's "The Booklover's London." Further acquaintance with Gissing brought a long-remembered pleasure, proving that there are no short cuts to an intelligent understanding of an author, or a period, or a subject. If indiscriminate readers once experienced the delight of an intimate literary acquaintance, they would free themselves from the tyranny of best sellers.

## Editorial Notes

LIKE a romance reads the story of the academy for boys and girls, from ten to eighteen years of age, in Baden, presided over by Prince Max of Baden, the last Imperial Chancellor of the German Empire that passed into history on Nov. 9, 1918. In his 700-year-old castle, the former chancellor has devoted a large part of his time since the armistice to managing the educational institution, which is the pride of his heart. Here the best-known savants of Germany are invited to come to lecture to the forty-two pupils, many of them orphans of officers in the World War, who are being kept by the Prince Max Foundation. The students learn English and French, gardening and locksmithing, farming and other subjects, and here Herr Simons, former Foreign Minister of Germany, and Dr. Sofi, and J. D. Morel, the English publicist, have lectured to the pupils. It is little wonder that his school has become a new world to Prince Max.

PERHAPS because the "string" is invisible, very few realize that there is the equivalent of a mighty cable holding the earth to the sun and preventing it from flying off in a straight line from its present course. How the earth came to be moving and what is the force called gravitation are questions the answers to which are not known. It has, however, been figured out that if it were attempted to replace by bonds of steel the invisible gravitation which holds the earth to the sun, it would be necessary to cover the whole earth with strands as large as telegraph wires and only about half an inch apart in order to get a metallic connection that would stand the strain. "There are more things in heaven and earth, Horatio, than are dreamt of in your philosophy."

## The American Indian Question

By GEORGE WHARTON JAMES.

THE idea that any kind of criticism or censure of part of the governmental activities of the United States is *lèse-majesté* is not an American idea and it is to be hoped never will be. Things will have come to a pretty pass in the free Republic of the United States if a citizen is to be condemned, punished, ostracized or penalized because he dares to find fault with one of the country's governmental officials or the department which he controls. On the other hand, it is the bounden duty of every free citizen in a real republic to call insistent and effective attention to any wrong he may discern in any department of its government. For only by so doing can he *purge* his own conscience from guilty compliance therewith, and help keep his government pure. There are many things that are the price of eternal vigilance. And the Indian Bureau of the United States has needed this active vigilance, though unfortunately it has not had it.

Only recently there was considerable excitement in certain circles in California when fifty-eight Indians were arrested and confined on orders from the Indian Bureau in Washington. There seemed to be no intent to bring them to trial, and the general opinion was that this was but an attempt on the part of the Indian Bureau to scare the Indians into acquiescence with its actions. So the Indian Welfare League of California took up the matter and the Indians were released under a writ of *habeas corpus*. This league comprises some pretty prominent people, and they are after the Indian Bureau's scalp with vigor and determination.

Possibly the pressure from the outside, from those who wanted what the Indians had and who found the activities of the Indian Bureau in the way, was more than ordinary human nature could stand, and unfortunately the larger part of the personnel of the bureau has been composed of very ordinary human material. Indeed, as its critics have charged, it is largely manned by broken-down and incompetent political followers who are given its positions in order to get rid of them.

Again and again, when talking with Indian agents and superintendents, and others in the Indian Service, I have asked them what they thought of the system, under which they worked. Naturally, most of them attempted to justify it, but now and again a man has honestly unbosomed himself. One agent of a large reservation frankly assured me that the Indian Bureau was fostered and kept in existence by Congress as a means of rewarding broken-down politicians whom it was desirable to get out of the way. And there is evidence in abundance that this charge is true: and it always has been true. The result is that matters pertaining to the very life and welfare of the Indians have been muddled and bungled by incompetents whose interference in such important affairs any honest supervision would have shown to be altogether inefficient.

The Indian Bureau was organized ostensibly to control, guide and protect the Indians, educate them in the ways of America's higher civilization and as speedily as possible give them the benefits and privileges of citizenship. With these objects as their goal, it must be confessed, candidly and sorrowfully, that the years of labor of the bureau have been lamentably unsuccessful. There is but one justification for the use of such arbitrary power as the bureau possesses, and that is its beneficent helpfulness, the righteousness and justice of its actions toward and for the benefit of its objects. The Government of the United States, therefore, through the Indian Bureau, should have been a true guardian of all the rights of the Indians, a sanctuary to them in time of trouble and distress, and the officials chosen to serve them should have been men and women of the highest character and profoundest sympathy. America's courts should have been their easily-reached safeguards, and all its institutions real bulwarks of their rights, their liberty and their progress.

Instead of these things, I claim that the Indian policy of the United States Government has adversely affected the happiness of every Indian in the country. I have yet to find an Indian who speaks in any other than a denunciatory way of the white man and his Government. The whole race has lost confidence in the faith, truthfulness and honor of the white man. Indeed, I am prepared to assert that the policy of the United States Government toward the Indian has been wasteful, extravagant, and selfish. It has cost the United States hundreds of millions of dollars and thousands of precious lives. It has caused America's children to be taught fiction for history, and it has added insult to injury by misrepresentation of the character of the Indian. He is not cowardly, treacherous, untruthful, unchaste, unreliable, murderous, and the rest. He is possessed of as much honor, truth, genuineness, purity and valor as the white man, and, in his uncorrupted condition, had a simple, direct sincerity that any race might have emulated to advantage.

It has been the fashion of city-bred reporters of yellow newspapers to make fun of Fennimore Cooper's Indians, as purely the fictions of a novelist's brain. Yet those who know the Indian will bear me out that Cooper as truthfully portrays the real character of the Indian as any of the master novelists presents the white race. I claim for the Indian no super-qualities of manhood, but I do assert, emphatically and in defiance of contradiction, that he is as much a man as any man that ever lived.

Hence I never think of the Indian but my conscience pricks me. I am a part of the American Government. Personally I cannot shirk my responsibility. The Indians—as I shall clearly show in later articles—have been fearfully wronged by Americans and by the American Government, and, believing as I do in the law of compensation, so forcefully presented by the sage Emerson, or, in the language of the Bible, that "Whatsoever a man soweth that shall he also reap," I know that a fearful vengeance will be visited upon the American people if they much longer remain supine in the face of these great and long-continued injustices.

I firmly believe that until all these wrongs are righted—as far as it is possible at this late day—America's claim that its government is a just, honest and upright government will be denounced by true men as untruthful and unfounded; the country's proud boast that every man under the protection of the flag is as good as every other man in the eyes of the law will be condemned as a dishonest fiction. Can any government whose foundation ideas are constantly dishonored and denied rightfully claim the blessing of the God of justice, honor and truth?

Hence I seek with all the force of my nature that America awake to a consciousness of its duty to the helpless Indian. I would be a voice for those so long voiceless, to plead that justice, truth and righteousness give place to the present methods of dealing with this much-wronged and long-suffering race.